

THE GION

MAGAZINE

PAGE 12

**WHAT WE HAVE LOST
IN LATIN AMERICA**

PAGE 20

Another Look at TV





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Vol. 71, No. 3; September, 1961

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE



Cover by Jim Licata

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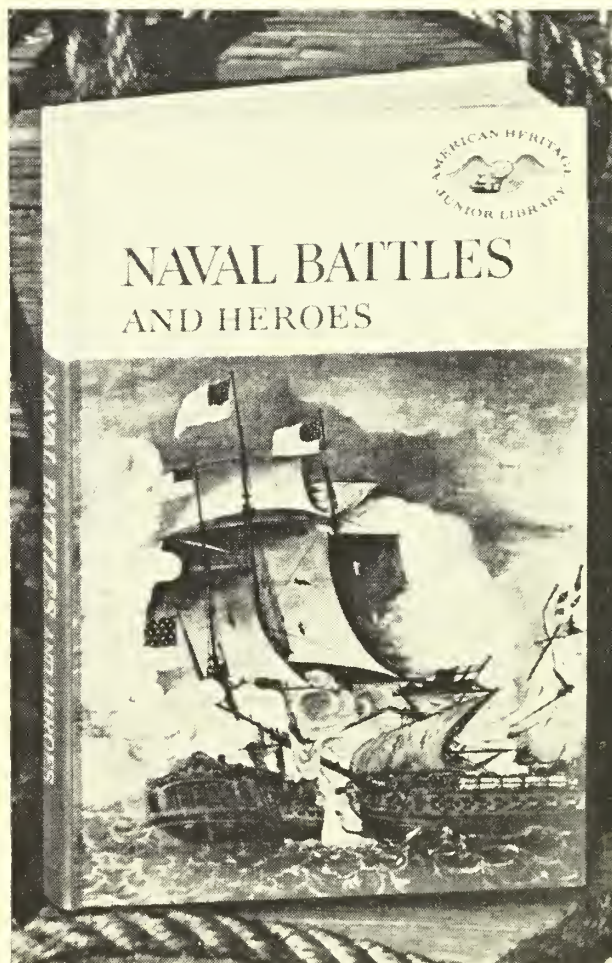
"The most daring act of the age," England's great Lord Nelson called it. On February 16, 1804, with a crew of volunteers disguised in Maltese clothing, young Lieutenant Stephen Decatur sailed a decrepit ketch straight into the harbor of Tripoli, stronghold of the notorious Barbary pirates. How Decatur's men swarmed aboard and recaptured the 36-gun frigate *Philadelphia*, which the pirates had turned against American shipping, is only one of the thrilling episodes re-created in *Naval Battles and Heroes*. Here is the whole heroic saga of U.S. seapower, from John Paul Jones' plucky *Bonhomme Richard* to the giant aircraft carriers that broke the Japanese navy at Leyte Gulf. We invite you to accept this book, free, for your boy or girl — as an introduction to the AMERICAN HERITAGE JUNIOR LIBRARY.

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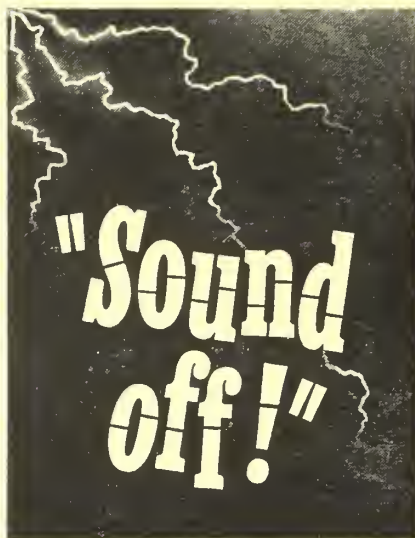
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THROW DEADBEATS OUT

Sir: I am writing to express my opinion on the U.N. When anyone belongs to an organization and fails to pay his dues, he is usually barred from the privileges and/or use of organization property and is denied the right to vote on matters brought before the organization. Why shouldn't the U.N. have a similar rule? Russia and some other nations are in arrears by large sums, and until they pay those arrears, they should be denied the right to vote in the U.N. I believe that if all the members of the U.N. would back each other up in this respect the erring ones would soon toe the line.

John Jager
Interlaken, N.Y.

FACTS WORTH REPEATING

Sir: The European and Asian communists have killed about 30 million of their own people for daring to speak their minds. Soviet workers are treated worse than Negroes in Alabama; Soviet farmers are a little lower than sharecroppers; the Russians compare their low standard of living (horse meat status) with that under the Czars but not with that in Western countries; and the communists (Hitler's ex-partners) plan to conquer the world just as Hitler planned. These facts should be constantly repeated in the press and over the radio and television if we wish to win the cold war.

Nathan D. Shapiro
Brooklyn, N.Y.

TRUE PICTURE

Sir: I have seen the film "Operation Abolition" and while it presented a very disgusting spectacle, to say the least, there was nothing in it that should offend other than a communist or a fellow traveler. It simply showed the true state of affairs now existing in the United States. If Mr. K.'s statement "Your children will grow up under communism" does not come true, it will not be the fault of a large segment of our college professors, our

so-called Supreme Court and certain citizens.

E. Paul Morrison
Colfax, Wash.

FOR THE BOOK

Sir: I read with interest the "Newsletter" story on increased compensation inequities. Here is one for the book. There are a number of us who lost a leg, an arm or an eye; and for that the Government gives us a specific award of \$47.00 per month. This has not been increased since 1952, yet during the past 9 years pensions for non-service disabled, widows, totally disabled, etc. have been increased considerably. It seems that the severely wounded, unless you are 100 percent, are being forgotten.

Pat Pomeroy
Miami, Fla.

HIGH-PRICED HELP

Sir: Why don't you publish an article based on what the Senate investigators learned about labor costs at Cape Canaveral? They discovered that an apprentice electrician was paid \$748 for 84 hours' work in one week, or \$8.90 an hour. A journeyman electrician earned \$6,694 in three months—\$72 a day, allowing 31 days a month. Another worker was paid \$26,843 in one year which would have been about \$73 a day if he worked all 365 days. We are paying a mighty high price to keep our country strong without this sickening situation. Where does the responsibility lie? The powerful labor force of the U.S. is made up in the main of loyal, patriotic and conscientious men and women. However, sinister influences undoubtedly played an important role in strikes that took place at Canaveral from July 1956 to December 1960, causing a loss of 87,374 man days of work. It is up to our labor leaders to deliver the goods for projects vital to our country's welfare, strength and progress. It is up to Sen. McClellan and his committee to find out where the blame should be placed for the fantastic wages, work stoppages and other irregularities.

Ernie Borchardt
Chicago, Ill.

TWO SYMBOLS

Sir: Isn't there a lesson to be learned from the contrasting visits of Adlai Stevenson to Latin America and Douglas MacArthur to the Philippines? Stevenson was greeted at worst by contemptuous indifference, at best by the upstretched palm. At the same time MacArthur was hailed by millions in the greatest outpouring of emotion ever accorded an American in a foreign nation. Why? Each man is a symbol of America to those abroad. Stevenson symbolizes the compromising, weak, co-existing American who is afraid to stand up for what is right for fear that someone might not approve. MacArthur represents the

(Continued on page 50)

GREAT TALENT MAKES GREAT PICTURES!



WB "A Majority of One" completed, Mervyn LeRoy, with author Leonard Spigelgass, studies Broadway hit, "Gypsy," which LeRoy will produce, direct, from screenplay by Spigelgass. Rosalind Russell, who stars with Alec Guinness in "A Majority of One," stars also in "Gypsy." (Technicolor®)



WB Stars of Meredith Willson's "The Music Man," Robert Preston, Shirley Jones, promenade to strains of '76 Trombones.' Morton Da Costa produces, directs starring cast including Buddy Hackett, Paul Ford, Hermione Gingold. (Technicolor®)



WB With 'Jubilee' audiences praising "Fanny" as all-time great film, producer-director Joshua Logan turns attention to "Act I," Moss Hart biography, adapted for screen by George Axelrod. "Fanny," starring Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier, Charles Boyer and Horst Buchholz, is now showing at Hollywood Paramount. (Technicolor®)



WB Laurence Olivier returns to WB Banner in "Term of Trial" directed by Peter Glenville, produced by James Woolf who also will produce "L-Shaped Room," directed by Jack Clayton to star Leslie Caron.



WB "PT Boat 109" comes to screen with early filming planned for epic dramatization of wartime action in the Pacific. Screenplay by Vincent X. Flaherty is sweeping story of sea war from novel by Charles Donovan.



WB Delmer Daves again directs Troy Donahue in "Lovers Must Learn," written, produced by Daves, whose "Parrish" is currently showing nation-wide. Daves' forthcoming "Susan Slade" also is receiving critical acclaim.



WB Jean Kerr's great New York stage success, "Mary, Mary," joins notable Broadway hits "The Music Man," "A Majority Of One," "Gypsy," "Camelot," "The Devil's Advocate," being produced by Warner Bros.

WB Warner Bros. studios prepares to welcome Bob Hope, signed to star in "Critic's Choice," hit New York play, being written for the screen by Valentine Davies, to be produced by Frank Rosenberg.



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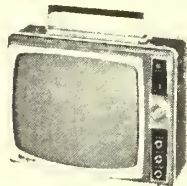
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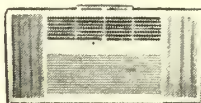


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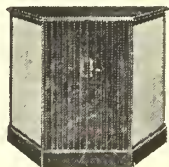
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EDITOR'S CORNER

DONNER'S BLITZEN

A BOOK THAT'S GETTING a lot of enthusiastic attention from a certain element these days is a thing called "The Un-Americans," written by one Frank J. Donner, billed as a "constitutional lawyer." In his book Mr. Donner sets forth his reasons why the House Un-American Activities Committee ought to be abolished straightaway, forthwith, and without delay. One of those who recently acclaimed it was Gore Vidal, described as "author, critic and playwright." Writing in the *New York Herald-Tribune* as a pinch-hitter for columnist John Crosby, Mr. Vidal wrote a veritable hymn of praise about the book. He also took occasion to tell why he too thought the HUAC ought to be done away with. But we are sure that Mr. Vidal's reasons for disliking the HUAC are not the same as Mr. Donner's. The Congressmen, after all, did hurt Mr. Donner's ego. When Donner was called before the Committee, witnesses swore that he had been a communist, and when asked about his activities he could think of nothing better to say than something about the Fifth Amendment.

ON TO WASHINGTON

A YEAR AGO, during the election campaign, we heard a great deal about "depressed areas" and the urgent need for doing something about them. A few weeks ago one solution was advanced by the administration: Move the unemployed somewhere else. Congressman Daniel Flood (D. Pa.) whose northeastern Pennsylvania district was affected described the plan as one of the most ridiculous things he had ever heard of, but we respectfully disagree. We think the unemployed miners ought to be offered jobs in Washington where they would have a chance to direct foreign policy.

What suggested this idea was a recent report from Belgium concerning coal. It seems that one aspect of our foreign aid to communist Poland is to give that country about \$40 million in credit for the most modern mining machinery. Some of the machinery has already been delivered. Now, thanks in large measure to our foolishness, coal from Red Poland is starting to flood into Western Europe.

We also believe that the miners would have been a lot smarter than the wizards who authorized shipping to the Soviet Union the intricate machines for making ball bearings which the communists so desperately wanted. Senators Dodd, Eastland, and Keating stopped that when the

machines were on the wharves, but the latest word is that the machines are going to the Soviet, regardless, by executive order.

And it would have been a stupid miner indeed who would have authorized the notorious J. Robert Oppenheimer to make a Latin American good will tour in behalf of the Organization of American States. This is the gent who consorted for years with red riffraff and whose security clearance had to be suspended by the Atomic Energy Commission. But if the equally notorious Owen Lattimore can be permitted to go to strategic Outer Mongolia at this stage, there's ample precedent for the Oppenheimer tour.

CENSORS AT WORK

WE HAD AN ARTICLE about the Olympics on our schedule for next month, but, unfortunately, we won't be publishing it. Censor trouble. If you wonder how come censors have anything to do with a piece about the Olympics—so do we. But the United States Information Agency got into the act with some blue-pencilling, and because of their meddling we rejected the article.

The piece told how the Soviet Union effectively exploited the Olympics for propaganda while Uncle Sam, as usual, was made to look like a chump. The author for some reason submitted it to the USIA, where a blue pencil was run through a couple of sentences which some of Murrow's merry men obviously found distasteful.

We don't know what the penalty is for defying a USIA censor but we're going to risk it so you can make up your own mind about this kind of idiocy. Following are the two deleted sentences:

This shows pathetic complacency and indifference to an important American activity and an almost appalling lack of appreciation, or knowledge, of Soviet propaganda effort in sports.

"All over the world," David Lawrence says, "the prestige of the United States goes down as Russia's goes up."

Draw your own conclusions.

THE RED YAK

OBSERVERS AT KRUSHCHEV'S recent sabre-rattling session in Moscow reported that he showed off an impressive array of long-range jet bombers, mammoth helicopters and workmanlike rockets. At the time of the show there was also some speculation concerning a new Soviet secret weapon, a neutron bomb of fear-some power.

Actually, the Soviet's secret weapon is so simple that we don't recognize it for what it is. It's simply *talk*, millions and millions of words of talk in the form of Russian argument, invective, demands, ultimatums, threats, accusations, etc., which the ingenuous refer to as negotiations. Diverted by waving red jawbones, we have literally immobilized ourselves while the communists have gobbled up still more areas of earth. And thanks to another marathon gabfest we have allowed our nuclear defenses to remain static, even though it is hard to believe that the Soviets have refrained from testing.

BRIEFLY

ABOUT BOOKS

The Black the Gray & The Gold, by Norman R. Ford. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$4.95. A novel about a scandal at West Point, one which threatened one of its basic codes, the Honor System.

Constitutions and Constitutionalism, edited by William G. Andrews. D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., \$1.50. Texts of the principal constitutional documents of France, West Germany, The Soviet Union, and Great Britain.

Sweeney Squadron, by Donald J. Plantz. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$3.95. A novel about the American Air Force in WW2, and a fighter squadron from its training days in Florida to its disintegration in the Pacific.

Who Promoted Peress? by Lionel Lokos. BOOKMAILER, INC., \$2.95. A documented review of the famous case involving a communist dentist who was promoted after his background had been exposed. Senator McCarthy's position in the matter is shown in the testimony.

Ashes to the Taste, by Irena Penzik. UNIVERSITY PUBLISHERS, \$4.95. The niece and former secretary of a leading Polish diplomat describes her disillusionment with communism, and discusses the communist elite here and in Poland.

Off My Toes, by Elsie Masterson. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$4.50. The story of a transplanted cliffdweller who moved to Vermont.

We Were Only Human, by Peter Ustinov. LITTLE BROWN & CO., \$1.95. Some drawings which provide a shock treatment about the Nazi era.

The Profile of Communism. The Anti-Defamation League, 95c. A "fact-by-fact primer" on communism, explaining strategy, tactics and techniques of the red conspiracy.

The Edge of the Sword, by Netanel Lorch. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, \$7.95. The story of Israel's war of independence, 1947-1949.

The Scientific Approach to Career Planning, by M. C. Cobb. LANTERN PRESS, \$3.95. A study of the avenues of occupation open to career-seekers today.

The Coming Tests with Russia, by Walter Lippmann. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$2.50. The story of a meeting between Nikita Khrushchev and the columnist.

If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to The Bookmailer, Inc. Address: 209 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Books will be sent postpaid.



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YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that can help you with everyday problems.

Two new pieces of federal legislation—one on housing and one on Social Security—are worth a close look. One or both may affect your family. Here's a fast sketch of the pair:

GENERAL HOUSING: The Federal Housing Administration now is insuring longer and bigger loans on new dwellings.

- On homes costing up to \$15,000, FHA hereafter will insure mortgages for 35 years (40 years, if you're considered a "hardship" case). Terms: 5¼% interest; ½% for insurance; and a 3% down payment.

- On more expensive houses, the insurable ceiling has been raised from \$22,500 to \$25,000. Terms: Same interest rates and insurance fees as above, but the down payment must cover 10% of any part of \$5,000 over \$15,000, and 25% of the last \$5,000.

- Meanwhile, improvement loans for existing houses will be insured for 20 years up to \$10,000. Terms: No more than 6% plus insurance fee. Incidentally, in order to qualify for this type of loan, you must make an improvement that actually increases the value of your property; just a new paint job isn't enough.

Detailed information on these programs is available from your private lender. He's the fellow who supplies you with the money (the government is in the picture mainly to safeguard the lender's outlay).

SOCIAL SECURITY: New benefits—as well as new deductions from your pay—are in the making. Thus:

- Men may retire at 62—instead of 65—if they are willing to accept a permanent cut of about 20% in their pensions. (Working women have had this privilege for some time.)

- The minimum benefit has been raised from \$33 to \$40 per month.

- Widows will get 82½% of their deceased husbands' benefits. The figure heretofore was 75%.

- Payroll deductions will rise ⅛% on Jan. 1 (or a maximum of \$6 per year); for the self-employed, the hike will be 3/16% (or a maximum of \$9).

Consult your nearest Social Security office for any further clarification.

If you're in an area where stereo FM is being broadcast, you can get the new multi-dimensional programs by:

- 1) Converting your present stereo set—if it already has an FM receiver in it—for \$40 to \$70.

- 2) Waiting for specially-built receivers. These will cost around \$100 for table models and a lot more for consoles.

Prices of just about everything—except services—will be pretty steady the rest of the year. That's the way the experts see it.

When the pros make predictions like that, they are relying mightily on two price brakes—the enormous productive capacity of the nation (not fully used now) and the constant threat of imported merchandise. In any event, your personal budget probably won't get any new strains soon.

Notes of the month:

COLOR PRINTS: The reason your color prints and enlargements fade with the years, says Berkey Photo, is because ultra-violet rays affect them. Accordingly Berkey now is distributing a "Permacote" solution to processors said to make permanent prints from your slides and transparencies. There's no extra charge for the treatment when you ask for it, according to the maker.

VACCINES: Guardians against measles and infectious hepatitis (a nasty liver ailment) are on the way. Tests on various types of measles vaccine are in advanced stage; it's now up to the government to approve one.

COMMON SENSE: When fire strikes, say insurance people, don't throw a lot of bric-a-brac out of windows in a panicky effort to save a few trinkets. If you're in a throwing mood, it's a better idea to pitch out your bedding so that you can jump on it and at least save yourself.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

Budweiser®

where there's life
...there's Bud.®



KING OF BEERS • ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.
ST. LOUIS • NEWARK • LOS ANGELES • MIAMI • TAMPA

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a young army private who lived in a palace and exercised a brief, heady authority over several hundred thousand civilians, including Milton Berle, John Jacob Astor III, Woody Herman and Danny Kaye.

I was the private. The place was a building called Grand Central Palace, and during World War II it served as the induction center for the entire New York area.

During the greater part of 1943, I served on the Palace induction detachment. All of southern New York's draft boards sent their raw material there, and it was a busy building, processing something like 2-million men during 1942-1945.

Recently, I had occasion to be reminded of that period of my life. The government is once again a tenant of the Palace. This time it's the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and I was called back there to discuss my tax return.

I had been acquainted with the Palace before the war; as a child, I'd been taken there to watch the annual sportsmen's show with its woodchoppers and flycasters and displays of camping equipment. Shortly after the war, the Palace became an exhibit hall again until the New York Coliseum was built. In that interim period I attended the annual flower show there. It was my only postwar visit prior to the recent one. The place has changed. It did me little good to tell the tax man that I had been with the Feds myself 18 years ago, and had in fact performed my duties on practically the very spot we were sitting . . .

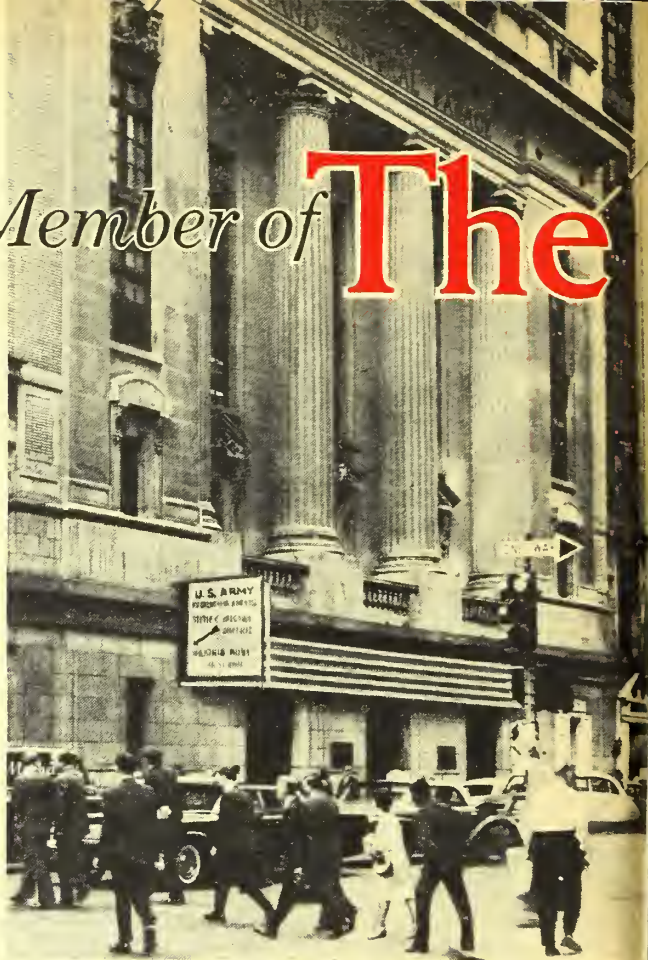
The Palace Guard slept in long tiers of doubledecker bunks on the fourth floor. The fourth also housed the infirmary; its beds were filled with "holdover" selectees who were awaiting the results of tests to determine their fitness for army duty.

The Palace is a big building; the fourth floor also contained an orderly room, two latrines, a sizable day-room for the enlisted personnel, an office which served as detachment headquarters, and a walled-off area which was given over to a detachment of rookie cooks and bakers who were learning their trade by practicing on the induction staff three times a day, and on the selectees at the noon meal.

We rose at six and were at our posts on the main floor 50 minutes later, having — in the interim — washed, shaved, dressed, swept up, made our bunks, stood at attention for a counting of heads, and breakfasted.

At seven a.m., or 0700 as the professionals used to say, the selectees started to turn up in ragged batches at the main entrance on Lexington Ave. We processed between 500 and 2,500 a day from draft boards all over the city and outlying counties. An MP took charge of each group as it entered, leading it up the broad flight of marble steps inside the entrance and bringing it to stand uneasily at a corner of the high-ceilinged main floor. Here the selectees responded as their names were read by a singularly sonorous corporal named Phil Stahl, who in civilian life had been a radio announcer. Since the station he worked for played mostly classical recordings of works composed or conducted by people whose names are fre-

I Was a Member of The



From 500 to 2,500 selectees poured through this building every day during WW2, en route to war.



Maybe they didn't read your innermost thoughts, but they took a good squint at your innards.



As everyone knows, if they could look clear through your head, they could still use yo

quently hard to pronounce he was the right man to read the roll call.

After they'd all signified their presence to Cpl. Stahl, the selectees ran a gamut of civilian typists stationed under the big Roman-arched windows that front on Lexington Ave. I don't recall what the typists typed, but one of them married a member of the Palace Guard named Sgt. Rosenberg who had been an artillery officer with the Spanish Loyalists in 1937-39. (How his unique

knowledge of German artillery qualified him to give literacy tests to selectees, I never knew.) Like most of us, Rosenberg had been classified fit only for limited service, and, by virtue of punctured eardrums, flat feet, etc., so we were—at least until someone from higher-up instituted a periodic scraping of the bottom of the barrel, and lo! the crippled began to walk, and even to dig slit trenches at places like Attu and Kiska.

After receiving their draft-board pa-

Palace Guard

By NICHOLAS BRECKENRIDGE

An ex-private who helped to induct thousands of GI's tells how you looked to him.



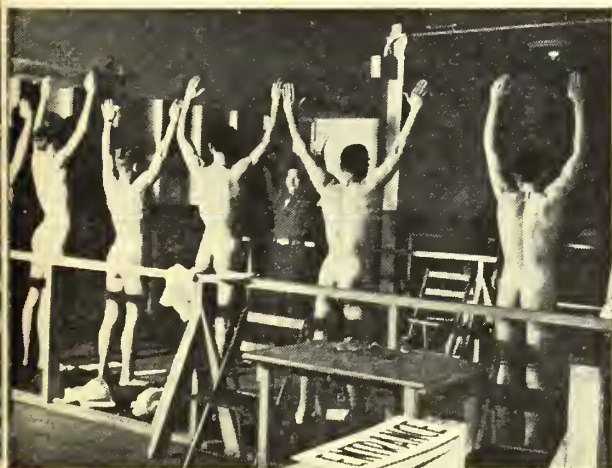
Everybody seemed to have questions. Sometimes it was possible to get an answer.



Early in the game you were told what was expected of you, for the immediate future.



One thing called for was plenty of patience, paperwork, and the knack of standing in line.



Upsadaisy! Anyone who could pass this gruelling test was considered capable of marching 30 miles a day.



Army chow. Some of the men allowed as how they had never tasted anything quite like it.



At this solemn moment, it was no fooling. There were no wisecracks.

pers back from the typists, the selectees straggled past three desks behind which sat privates who were members of the so-called Psychological Investigation Team, on which I played. We qualified for the "psychological" definition by virtue of having attended college.

If a selectee had graduated from high school, we psychologists sent him down a corridor which led to the stairs that took him to the third floor for his physical examination: If he passed the physi-

cal, he was sent back down to the main floor and sworn in.

If a selectee had gone no further than grammar school, he was led to a funeral chair in one of the many cubicles that constituted our examining rooms, and handed a pencil and a simple multiple-choice literacy test.

If he failed the literacy test, he was sent to another room where other psychologists administered pictorial and block-counting tests designed to deter-

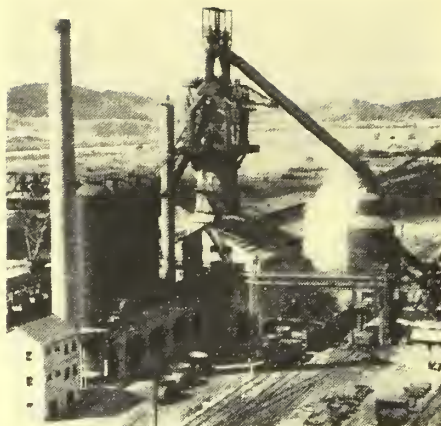
mine the basic intelligence of illiterates. If he failed all these tests, the selectee was directed upstairs for the formality of a physical examination before being sent home. "Turn right at the door," Sgt. Sam Aarons instructed us to tell these men, "and go past the three doors on the left. Then turn left around the corner, and right again through the first door you come to. Then continue along the wall, and keep going 'til you see the

(Continued on page 46)

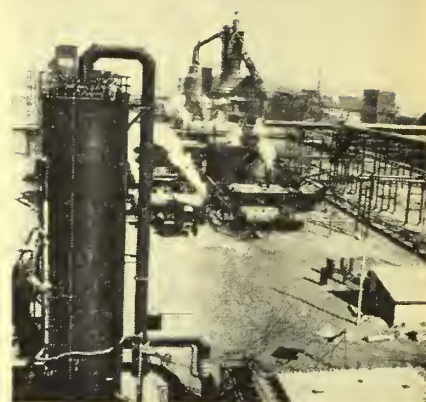
By **EDWARD TOMLINSON**

UNITED STATES economic policies in Latin America are threatening the free private enterprise system and encouraging State socialism.

For several years both Republican and Democratic Administrations have been pouring out hundreds of millions of dollars in loans and aid to the various countries. Much of this money has been used to help build and maintain government-owned business and industry. Such practice imperils the safety of some \$9 billion worth of private U. S. investments, already under fire from the leftists and communists from Mexico to Argentina.



We gave \$125 million to the Vargas dictatorship to build this Volta Redonda steel mill.



Chile's huge Huachipato steel mill near Concepcion was made possible by loans of U.S. money.

WHAT WE HAVE LOST IN LATIN AMERICA

How American taxpayers and investors are exploited to build state socialism.

Under the aegis of his "Alliance For Progress," President John F. Kennedy has adopted policies even more generous and certainly more liberal in this direction than any of his predecessors.

The mere rhetorical protests of the Eisenhower Administration over Fidel Castro's wholesale confiscation of American properties in Cuba were saddening enough. But the utter silence of the Kennedy regime on the subject and the apparent sympathy of some of its spokesmen for the "original objectives" of the island's communist dictator are downright alarming.

The Administration's "White Paper on Cuba," said to have been written by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., former Harvard professor, not only declines to admit that Castro is or ever was a communist, but completely disregards the huge economic losses of U. S. citizens as a result of the Cuban Revolution. The White Paper's chief quarrel with the bearded despot is that he "has betrayed his own revolution, by delivering it to the Sino-Soviet bloc," and it pleads that his "original objectives" must be preserved and carried out.

The Paper deplores the fact that Castro has taken over labor unions, the educational system, courts, newspapers, radio stations, and other civic and cultural institutions. But it never once mentions the more than \$1 billion worth of American-owned sugar mills, factories, commercial distributing companies, power plants, telephone companies, hotels, and other enterprises, along with countless millions of dollars worth of privately-owned Cuban properties that were seized.

Probably the most brazen theft of all was the seizure of all the U. S. banks in the country, and the confiscation of deposits, savings accounts and safety deposit boxes containing stocks, bonds and even personal jewelry of Cubans and foreigners. It should be noted that Castro was more polite when he came to Canadian and other foreign-owned financial agencies. He "bought" them, but quite some time after plundering the U. S. and Cuban private banks.

Nor does the White Paper mention that several million dollars' worth of American-financed and operated church schools, hospitals, orphanages, and old

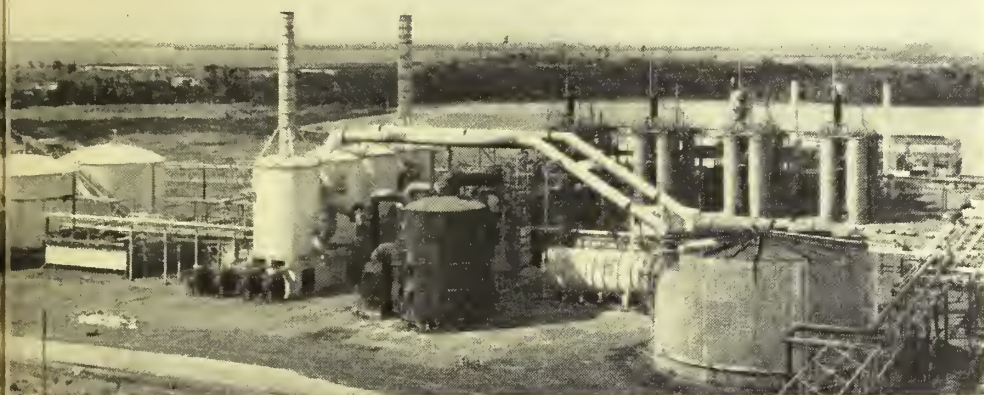
peoples' homes also have been taken over. Most of these institutions were made possible out of private gifts and contributions dropped into collection plates by millions of people throughout this country and Cuba.

The White Paper recounts what its author calls "Castro's program of the first months" he was in power. Specifically it speaks of "schools built, medical clinics established, new housing constructed, beaches and resorts opened to the people," and particularly to "early projects of land reform. No future government," it adds, "will dare turn its back on these objectives."

No proof or evidence is offered that the "program of the first months" was actually accomplished. Considering the confusion, disorganization and turmoil that existed throughout the first year it would have been something of a miracle for the Fidelistas to find time to design, gather materials and carry out such a formidable program. It would have required nothing less than genius to have accomplished all these things even in the two and a half years they have been in power.



This Texaco refinery at Santiago, largely American-owned, was one of Castro's thefts.



Castro's grab of this Freeport Nickel plant will be paid for by U.S. taxpayers

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO LATIN AMERICA FROM 1946 TO 1960

Name of Country	Total Loans and Other Economic Aid	Total Military Aid	Grand Total
All Countries	\$4,057,300,000	\$389,800,000	\$4,447,100,000
Argentina	454,300,000	6,200,000	460,500,000
Bolivia	191,200,000	500,000	191,700,000
Brazil	1,224,000,000	152,500,000	1,376,500,000
Chile	324,900,000	39,700,000	364,600,000
Colombia	223,800,000	25,700,000	249,500,000
Costa Rica	68,700,000	68,700,000
Cuba	41,400,000	10,600,000	52,000,000
Dominican Republic	2,700,000	6,100,000	8,800,000
Ecuador	66,800,000	17,500,000	84,300,000
El Salvador	9,900,000	100,000	10,000,000
Guatemala	115,900,000	1,500,000	117,400,000
Haiti	74,900,000	5,500,000	80,400,000
Honduras	33,800,000	1,100,000	34,900,000
Mexico	595,200,000	4,800,000	600,000,000
Nicaragua	40,900,000	1,600,000	42,500,000
Panama	58,600,000	58,600,000
Paraguay	39,000,000	500,000	39,500,000
Peru	283,100,000	51,200,000	334,300,000
Uruguay	49,100,000	23,200,000	72,300,000
Venezuela	35,300,000	38,000,000	73,300,000

These figures do not include the loans made by the Export-Import Bank prior to 1946, or those made for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961. They do not include economic assistance or military aid prior to 1946 or for the fiscal year of 1961.

Nor do they include the \$500,000,000 appropriated by Congress last May, nor the spe-

cial contribution of \$100,000,000 to Chile for reconstruction of the earthquake area.

Neither have we taken into consideration loans made by the World Bank, credits from the International Monetary Fund, the aid extended by the U.N. or the Organization of American States, to all of which the United States is the largest contributor.

Perhaps the best refutation of the allegation that these accomplishments took place is contained in an article by Max Frankel in *The New York Times Magazine* on Apr. 30 of this year. Mr. Frankel did not write from hearsay but from intimate knowledge of every sec-

CUBA

The present situation in Cuba confronts the Western Hemisphere and the inter-American system with a grave and urgent challenge.

This challenge does not result from the fact that the Castro government in Cuba was established by revolution. The hemisphere rejoiced at the overthrow of the Batista tyranny, looked with sympathy on the new regime, and welcomed its promises of political freedom and social justice for the Cuban people. The challenge results from the fact that the leaders of the revolutionary regime betrayed their own revolution, delivered that revolution into the hands of powers alien to the hemisphere, and transformed it into an instrument employed with

First page of our White Paper on Cuba. Said to be the work of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., it endorsed the revolution and implied that our government no longer defends free private enterprise abroad.

tion of the island as well as from personal acquaintance with Castro and his hierarchy.

"It was," says the *Times* correspondent, "after two years of totalitarian developments that Fidel, speaking in the relative security provided by Communist military and economic aid, quite mockingly revealed the inevitability of it all. He (Castro) recalled riding in triumph into Havana in January 1959, and seeing the cheering throngs, 'not only of peasants and workers, but of middle-class property owners and even some rich people.' He laughed," says Mr. Frankel, "at these 'pseudo-revolutionaries, for they did not know the fate that awaited them.'"

As far as the "agrarian reforms" advertised as the parceling out to the peasants of large American and Cuban-owned estates and cattle ranches are concerned, Mr. Frankel says, "These became really a method of organizing cooperative farms run by the government-appointed managers, a program of controlling prices and produce which before long required the exertion of government control over distributors and large manufacturers, their policies, and finally, their personnel."

"The urban reform," [which would provide homes for the working classes] the *Times* correspondent continues, "was simply the seizure of developed real
(Continued on page 44)



Aqueduct Race Track on Long Island, which entertained 50,071 on July 4th.



Spectators at Aqueduct traveled thus from parking lots.

By ALDEN E. CALKINS

HORSERACING is the No. 1 spectator sport in the United States, easily outdistancing such widely attended, read about and argued over competition as baseball and football.

If this is surprising to you, you have ample company. Somehow, most persons think of horses as coming in a poor third after the two "human" sports. But horseracing holds the top spot because so many people take a deep personal interest in the sport because of the bets they place on the nags.

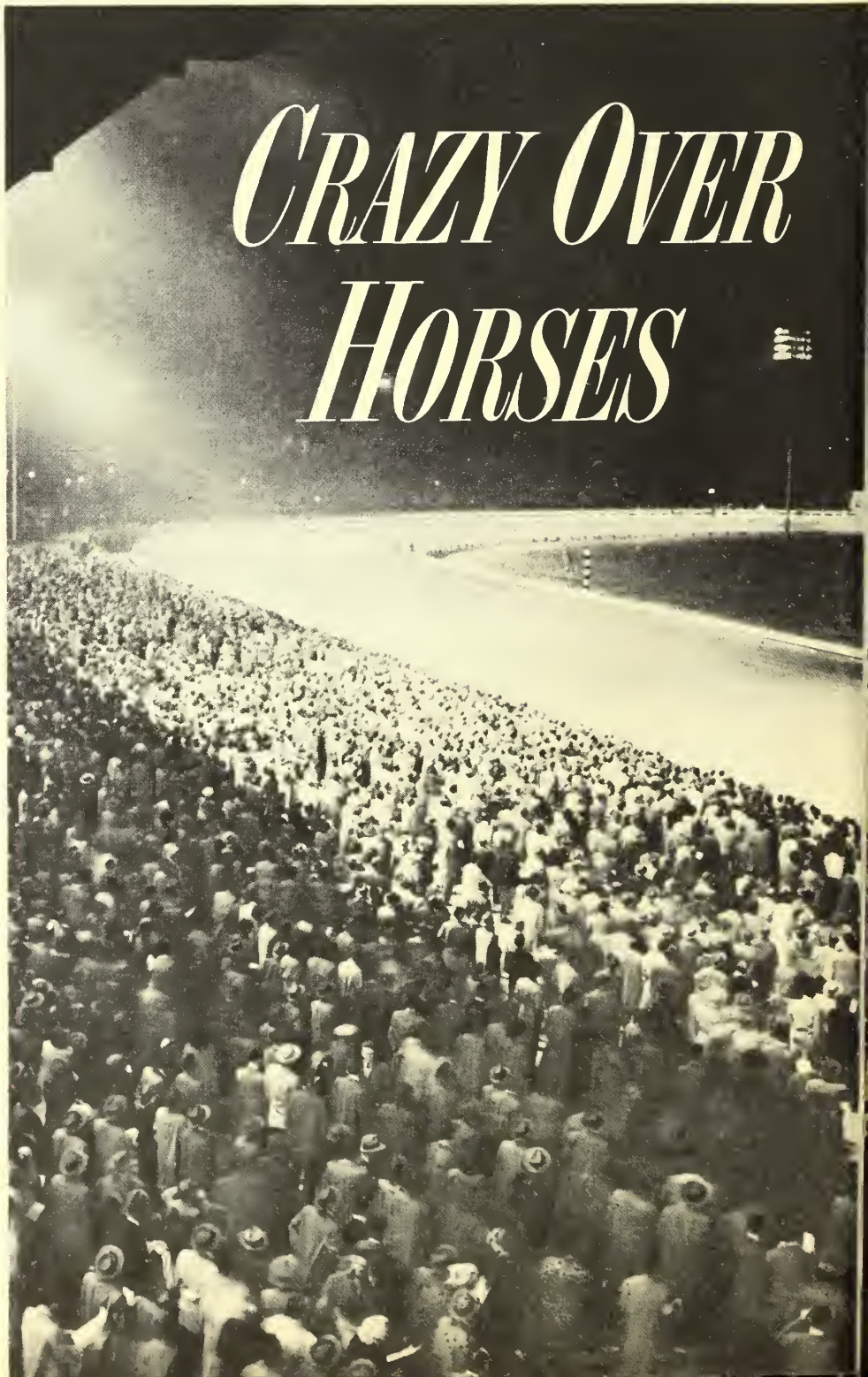
Three billion dollars were wagered on horseracing last year. More is certain to be chanced this season. Incidentally, since the season is practically year 'round, horseracing has another edge on other spectator sports. The billions bet on the ponies are assuredly not hay, but the horses thrive on it while the bettors experience varying results. And if anyone seriously objects to such goings-on, it's quickly pointed out that racing paid \$258 million last year to the 24 States with legalized betting, the sum being the States' share of the tracks' mutuel play.

Another three billion and more today represents the capital that has been poured into plant and equipment of a type which permits racing in a style to which it and its patrons have become accustomed. Several million more have been furnished by concessions at individual tracks and these concessions provide the bettor with a bit more luxury and grandeur. Sometimes the concessions have represented the difference between profit and loss at these costly racing emporiums.

Horseracing, with almost 60 million fans, far outdistances baseball which, including the All-Star Games and the World's Series, attracts only half that number of spectators. All types of college and pro football draw only 25 million a year. Automobile racing (and this

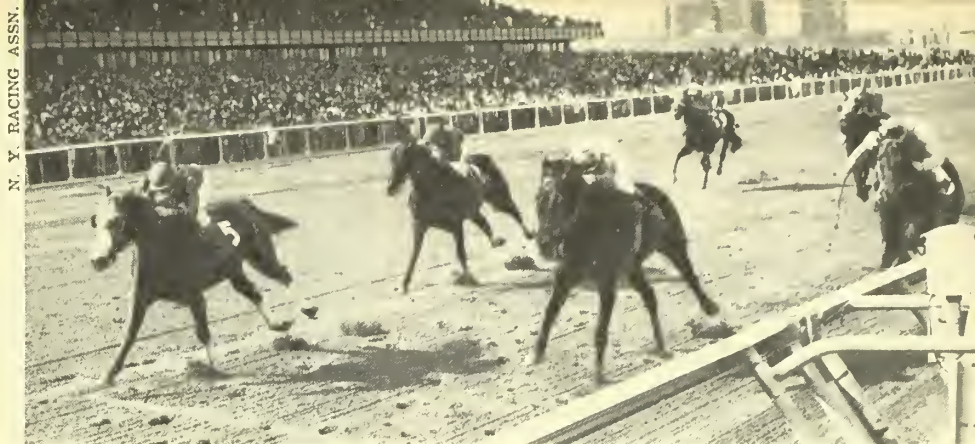
Yonkers Raceway, a \$20,000,000 plant, is an outgrowth of the old Empire City "flat" track.

CRAZY OVER HORSES





Many of them patronized the daily double windows.



N. Y. RACING ASSN.

The excitement of scenes such as this is one reason why attendance grows.

Baseball, football and other sports are being left at the post by this fast-growing attraction.

figure is estimated whereas the others are official) pulls something like 30 million through the turnstiles. These three sports operate only during a portion of each year which gives them an obvious handicap, attendance-wise.

With many thoroughbred and harness tracks drawing anywhere from 25,000 to 50,000 spectators a day (with slightly lower totals for most major nighttime trotting raceways), a new problem has been spawned. That is, how do you get those fans to a track, park them quickly and comfortably, and then get them on the way home at the end of the session?



This swank dining room at Yonkers Raceway, overlooking the track, seats 1,400. Another dining room can seat 600.



Above, the famous track at Goshen, N. Y., where the Hambletonian used to be run. Below, the track at the Du Quoin, Ill., State Fair which is now the setting for the Hambletonian.

muter trains, new parkway entrances and exits, as well as other traffic conveniences created by local and State authorities, help to relieve the strain on public roads at prime racing hours. It is appropriate to remind drivers who get caught in racetrack congestion that if their nerves become frayed they get a good return in millions in taxes paid by the sport.

Many people might say, how come? That is, how did this many-headed "monster" evolve into a lucrative source of tax revenue — one which has an unlimited future. And can't horse racing somehow survive and prosper as a "sport" without truly astronomical wagering?

Taking the second question first, the answer is both yes and no. For thorough-
(Continued on page 47)

By MAX GUNTHER

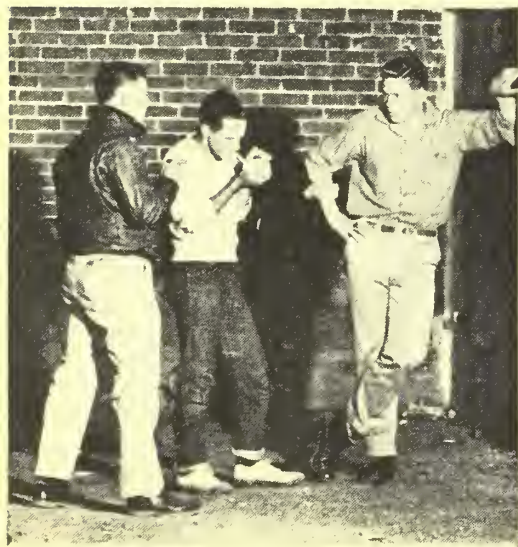
HE IS A TALL young man in his midtwenties, neatly dressed, with a poise that must come from some deep reserve of self-confidence. His eyes are alert and intelligent. His speech flows easily and is flawlessly grammatical. He works for one of the nation's largest life insurance companies. He has just earned a business-administration degree at night college; and this fact, together with his other attributes, has been carefully noted by his executive superiors. They consider him a young man of great promise. From among the huge mass of employees under them, they have marked him for "grooming up." His future looks virtually unlimited.

Talking with this young man today and looking at his bright prospects, one finds it hard to believe the depth and darkness of the abyss in which he groped 10 short years ago. At the age of 15 he



J. C. PRINCE

When a student's attention begins to wander and he shows signs of resenting the work and discipline good schooling calls for, a "drop-out" may be in the making.



Teenagers who lose interest in school and drop out become delinquent problems.

belonged to a gang of teenage delinquents in New York City. He was the despair of his teachers at school. He had no interest in learning nor confidence in his ability to learn. He and his friends were what educators call "anti-students." They had no concept of education's value, thought of school as a waste of time and looked upon teachers as enemies. Most were marking time until they reached the minimum legal age for dropping out of school.

The remarkable turnabout in this young man's fortunes resulted from some simple but powerful medicine administered by the New York Board of Education: A dose of employment. When he reached 16 and started his

junior year in high school, his entire educational program was drastically rearranged. Instead of attending classes full-time, he alternated each week of school with a week of work at a paying job.

That was all it took. The rearrangement of his program was followed, quite quickly, by an equally drastic shift in his attitudes, feelings and philosophies. He became a lover of learning.

All this took place as part of a broad-based project that New York school authorities refer to as Cooperative Education. The idea of letting youngsters work parttime was first tried in the city in 1915. The basic thought back then was to work out a more useful kind of schooling for kids taking industrial arts and other nonacademic courses aimed at immediate employment, rather than college, after high school. Since then, however, the project has expanded in many diverse directions — and possibly the most exciting direction is the dosage of employment to prevent youngsters from dropping out of school.

Several other cities across the country have been trying the same medicine. Notable among them is St. Louis, where last year, under a special Ford Foundation grant, a work-study program was started with 574 teenage boys and girls

who showed signs of drop-out fever. The results, even this early — to use the words of one delighted St. Louis educator — are "heartwarming good."

The New York work-study program is guided by a tall, dark-haired former English teacher, Grace Brennan. Working closely with her is another onetime English teacher, soft-spoken, scholarly Gerald Hilton, who pays special attention to the program's efforts for potential drop-outs.

"A youngster will sometimes drop out of school because the family needs his earnings," says Hilton. "Just as often, he drops out because he doesn't feel happy or fulfilled in school. Success at almost every level eludes him. His grades are poor; he feels himself a failure; he stops trying and his grades fall still lower. He wants to get out of this unhappy environment. He may feel that the only way to command respect is to get a job and become independent of the school authorities."

In St. Louis, school superintendent Philip Hickey and his colleagues notice these tendencies particularly among children of low-income families. Like most other big American cities, St. Louis has to absorb a steady influx of people from farm regions and foreign countries — people who, in many cases, have been

JOBS THAT TEACH IMPORTANT LESSONS

How part time jobs are being used to give students
a better understanding of the value of an education.



Joseph Furey divides his time between Brooklyn H.S. for Automotive Trades and a job. He rates highly in both.



Johnell McClure, of St. Louis, spends a week in class, then he works a week in a bakery.

wildered and bitter. He'll spend his life wishing he'd finished school when he had the chance. He'll be a tragic figure, doubly tragic when you reflect that, as he lines up for his meager unemployment-relief check, there'll be industries everywhere scrambling and fighting to hire skilled workers.

Try to tell all this to a school-quitting youngster today, though, and the chances are he'll put it down as just another grownup's lecture. "Talk won't often change a made-up mind," says Gerald Hilton. "But an active experience will."

He refers to the experience of employment. Last year, in six St. Louis high schools and six New York high schools, boys and girls who seemed on the verge of quitting were sent out to work at paid jobs around the city. The administrative details of the two cities' projects differed, but the hopes and theories were about the same. As both cities see it, these are the gains in store for a school-disillusioned youngster in his parttime employment:

(1) He comes into contact with practical, clear-thinking, working adults. Their views about life are likely to be radically different from those of a teenage gang. Working alongside the adults, the student listens to their talk and absorbs their ways of thinking. He may hear them talking about education. Some may be going to night school or college, or taking correspondence courses. Others have plans for their children's education. The youngster comes to understand that, in the adult world,

disappointed in their economic success to date and have come to the city to seek better things. Many are people who failed even to reach high school, let alone graduate. Many, too, are people who don't fully understand the uses of education and don't respect it. Unless a youngster's parents respect schooling and drum that regard into him, he isn't likely to think much of it either.

In the eyes of St. Louis school officials and the Ford Foundation, any such anti-school attitude is a menace not only to the individual youngster's happiness in later life, but also to the nation as a whole in terms of wasted manpower. There was a time when the unschooled could find unskilled jobs fairly easily. But in today's rapid technological advance, machines are taking over many of the simpler jobs—and even some semi-skilled jobs—that used to be performed by men and women. On farms, in factories and offices, there's less and less room for the uneducated worker.



Charles Boylan, an official of Chase Manhattan Bank, explains credit to Philip Branne who works part time in the bank. At right, Philip at William Howard Taft H.S.



WELSH — WOLF — BLACK STAR

Thus the youngster who drops out of school may find himself, as an adult, cast adrift from the surging mainstream of modern life. He'll become part of the hard core of unemployed, and maybe unemployable, people. He'll be lost, be-

schooling is viewed with great respect.

(2) In practical, real-life situations, he sees what education can do for him. He notices that Joe, who quit school early, works as a floor-sweeper and

(Continued on page 48)

America's Happiest Hunting Grounds

Good hunting is promised for fall, and here's where it will be best.

By **ERWIN A. BAUER**

SOON AFTER THE FIRST settlers waded ashore at Plymouth Rock, it's recorded, a number of them went hunting. Before returning to the Mayflower, they found a happy hunting ground where they shot deer, turkeys and grouse. And they also started a colorful and exciting tradition.

This fall, over three centuries later, a record 20 million Americans will go hunting again. Clad in red coats and caps, they'll invade golden fields and forests across the land. Although they'll find less game than their Pilgrim ancestors, they'll unearth enough to keep them busy from opening day to the final hour. And in between they'll "harvest" everything from ptarmigan and turkeys to Rocky Mountain goats and jacksnipe.

"The truth is," a well-known, globe-trotting sportsman said recently, "that no other sportsmen in the world have it nearly so good."

Except for the few who can make the long trek to Africa, American nimrods will find more game and a greater variety of it than hunters anywhere else on earth. Although it's hard to believe, a few species of game are even more plentiful than in primitive times. And best of all, unlike most other parts of the world, our game belongs to everyone and it's available to every sportsman.

But our amazing crop of game nowadays is no more an accident than a bumper crop of wheat in Kansas. Instead it's the work of wildlife biologists who toil around the clock in nearly every State to produce more game for the gun, just as soil technicians produce more corn for the market. Sometimes they do it in curious ways.

The migrations of ducks and geese, for example, used to be hard to follow so they simply painted a few ducks with bright red, yellow or orange for easy identification. Ruffed grouse are mys-

terious in their habits, too, so an enterprising Minnesota biologist attached a thumbnail-size radio transmitter to a captured bird, released it and then followed its wanderings electronically. Many critters from beavers to brown bears have been live-trapped in Rube Goldberg-like devices for transplanting

them are predicting a pretty good hunting season for 1961. But let's look at the predictions in detail.

Ring-necked pheasants were introduced into Oregon from Korea long before the current generation of hunters ever went afield. They spread quickly across the northern half of the United



This camp at Fort Peck proves that the deer in Montana are big and plentiful.

from overpopulated to underpopulated areas. They're even importing strange game birds from as far away as Pakistan and Tanganyika to help fill hunters' bags. The good results of all this are obvious.

But the first thing any wise hunter hunts is a good spot for game and here again he can rely on the modern biologist. Each year in each State, these men make spring nesting surveys and game censuses from which they can accurately estimate the fall game population. Now, with this information at hand, most of

States, multiplying in fertile valleys and on the plains until they became our most popular game birds. And the word is that they'll be numerous this fall completely across their normal range from northern Ohio to the Pacific coast.

But a serious pheasant hunter's best bet by far will be the Dakotas, particularly in northeast South Dakota where the crop of ring-necks approaches pre-World War II abundance. Besides a great number of birds, visiting hunters invariably find that farmers in this region are



MINNESOTA

That black bear was bagged near the Minnesota-Ontario border.



FLORIDA

Out for quail, these hunters and their dogs travel afield in style.

friendly and that Western hospitality is no myth. Many of them offer room, board, and topnotch hunting territory at very modest rates. Probably Huron and Aberdeen, S. Dak., will be the centers of the liveliest shooting, but actually the abundance of pheasants spills over into Nebraska, Iowa and southwestern Minnesota as well.

The great popularity of pheasant hunting and the intensive land development in some parts of the country have combined to create a bonus for shooters—the modern commercial shooting preserve. A typical preserve is a place (pen-raised rather than wild birds) in completely natural (pen-raised wild birds) in completely natural surroundings.



GEORGIA

This big tom turkey lived in Georgia until he met up with this fortunate nimrod.



OHIO

Cottontails are found almost everywhere but the crop in Ohio is said to be excellent.



ALASKA

For worthwhile trophies such as this Dall sheep, a trip to Alaska is a good investment.



IOWA

The experts say that pheasant will be plentiful, especially out where the tall corn grows.

It's evident that shooting preserves are here to stay because about 500 of them are now in business in 40 States. Some are expensive and operate on a members-only basis. But others cater to the average budget and, depending on the services provided (such as guides, dogs, cleaning and freezing game, clubhouse facilities, even jeeps or riding horses), their fees run from \$10 or \$15 to \$75 per person per day of sport. Most of the preserves are close to big cities which makes them handy for the sportsman with only limited time to spare.

Although most preserve shooting is for pheasant, many of them also provide great sport (Continued on page 42)

By LESTER C. GRADY

"THE PEOPLE OWN the air. They own it as much in prime evening time as they do 6 o'clock Sunday morning. For every hour that the people give you — you owe them something. I intend to see that your debt is paid with service."

Those words of warning were dramatically given by FCC Chairman Newton N. Minow in his straight-from-the-shoulder speech to the National Association of Broadcasters. In it he lashed out at TV as a "vast wasteland" and demanded immediate improvement of its programs. He made it alarmingly clear that the FCC intends to use its lethal weapon — the renewal of licenses — in getting the networks and individual stations to telecast better programs.

"You must provide a wider range of

there's far too much crime and violence being shown every night.

More than 50 percent of prime evening time is devoted to shoot-em-up westerns such as "Gunslinger" and "Bonanza" and to bang-bang action shows of the "Peter Gunn" and "Michael Shayne" variety. Just count the number of killings during any week on action shows such as "Surfside 6," "Naked City," "Twilight Zone," "Perry Mason," "Danger Man" and "Hong Kong." The total will amaze you.

ing of crime and violence on action shows and westerns has had much to do with the increase of juvenile delinquency.

Have you ever *really* noticed the overabundance of blood-and-thunder westerns during the week? There isn't a night they aren't featured. Loads and loads of them are shown, without letup, and more are being made. They'll be out of the same mold as "Wagon Train," "Cheyenne," "Rifleman," "Wells Fargo," "Bat Masterson" or "Have Gun, Will Travel."

The parade of murder, crime and vio-



Newton N.
Minow



LeRoy
Collins

choices, more diversity, more alternatives. It is not enough to cater to the nation's whims — you must also serve the nation's needs," ordered Minow. The withering criticism was mostly aimed at TV's endless "procession of game shows, violence . . . blood and thunder, mayhem, violence, sadism, murder, Western badmen, Western goodmen, private eyes, gangsters, more violence and cartoons."

LeRoy Collins, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, made it clear that, "the basic commitment of the TV industry is to advance the public good and if any program is an influence for debasement and contrary to public welfare, regardless of how popular, in my opinion, its public broadcast cannot be justified."

The networks and stations, individually, are doing their best to heed the warnings, but the majority of the programs for 1961 were already set and there's little that can be done about appreciable improvement until 1962.

The TV industry knows the FCC can get tougher and that programs must be upgraded to ward off possible government regulation. General mediocrity of shows could warrant it. Unquestionably, there's too much reliance on established Hollywood formulas for westerns and private-eye adventures. What's worse,

And so will the variety of ways the killings are done. By gun, knife, strangulation, poison, unmerciful beatings—just about every known homicidal method. If a character isn't murdered outright he's so badly mauled and mangled, he might just as well be dead.

Naturally, with private-eye or mystery programs, it's a case of follow-the-leader. If a particular bit of mayhem was sensational on "Alfred Hitchcock," there'll be something similar on "77 Sunset Strip" or one of the other shows. Yet many viewers believe extensive telecast-

lence in westerns and private eyes is so endless from Sunday to Saturday, that except for Perry Como, the few comedy situation shows, Jack Benny, Garry Moore, Ed Sullivan, Red Skelton and Lawrence Welk, it simply crowds out all possibility of introducing any new kind of program.

But since these are the kind of shows viewers prefer, there will be more of them than any other kind. It's impossible, claim the networks, to give a diversity of programs, while advertisers who pay the bill play it so safe. They won't



There is a growing demand for better TV

entertainment and you'll be seeing changes.



Hallmark's "Macbeth" won five awards, reached a huge audience.



But most sponsors play it safe with this sort of thing.

take chances. They won't gamble on something new and original. They'd rather imitate or duplicate sure bets like "Gunsmoke" or "The Untouchables." Don't give them something untried. And how can you blame the advertiser's stand?

"Gunsmoke," with more viewers than any other program, has in excess of 35 percent of the nation's 50 million TV

westerns or action shows: "Cheyenne," "Rifleman," "Wyatt Earp," "The Rebel," "The Real McCoys," "The Detectives" and "The Law and Mr. Jones." The ABC network, with a solid lineup of crime, violence and westerns during its prime evening hours has no public-service programs on a regular basis. It features exactly what Minow deplored but it gained more new viewers and new sponsors this past year than NBC and CBS.

Few advertisers, unfortunately, are willing to forego high ratings for high-quality programs. If the public will not watch them why throw money away? Why should CBS, for instance, put on more public-service programs when it

can't get sponsors for the costly ones it already has on?

All too frequently local stations pass up network "blue ribbon" public-affairs programs to run old westerns or thrillers, complete with local ads that provide revenue, rather than show unsponsored public-service programs which do not.

Owners of these stations forget that their obligation to the viewing public is more important than their obligations to the stockholders. But they'd better watch out. Station licenses are issued for "the public interest, convenience and necessity" and all programs are now being checked accordingly. The networks and local stations are as interested in improving the quality of programs as the critics. But it's economically impossible to put on high-quality programs if you can't get money from sponsors to pay for them.

It's like the husband who comes home from work and hears his wife announce she has changes in mind to improve the appearance of their home. New curtains,

(Continued on page 37)



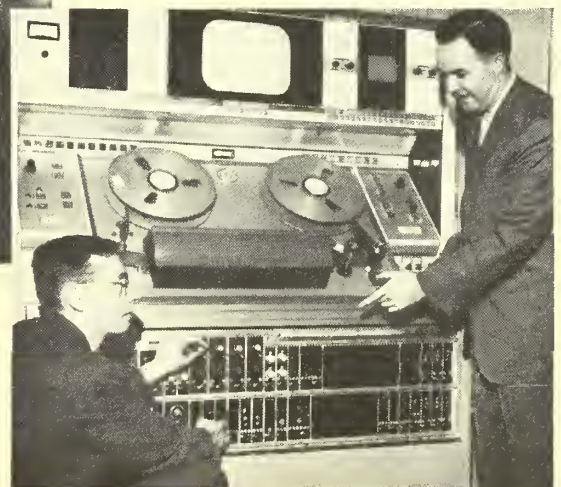
This is a clock-color TV-stereo radio set of the 1970's as visualized by RCA. Compare it with the company's current color TV set shown on this issue's cover.

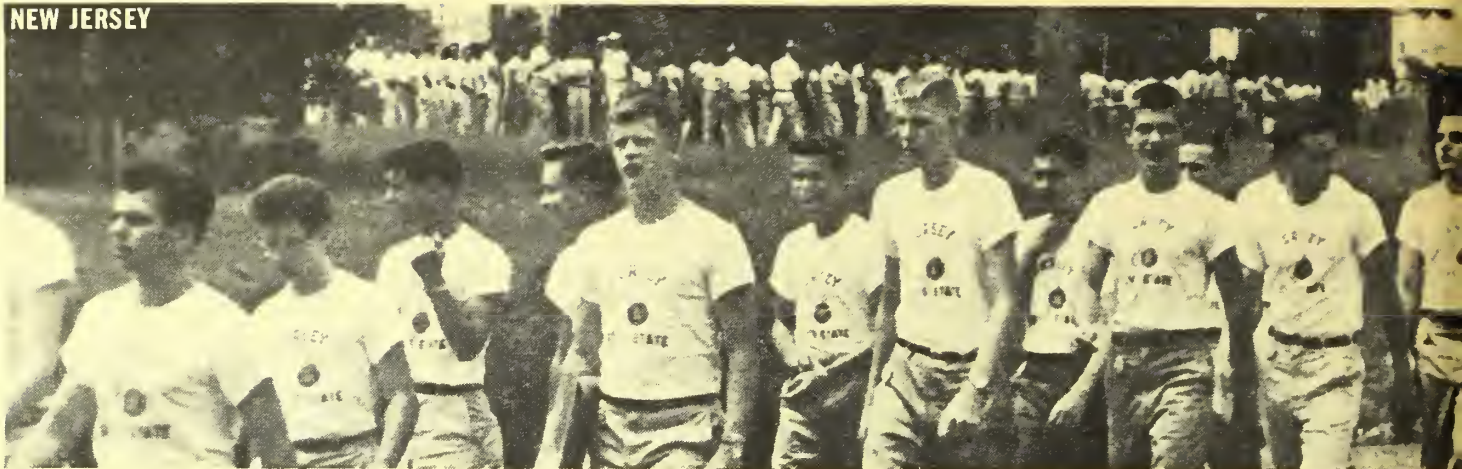
sets tuned in to it every time it's shown. Andy Griffith just barely beats out "Wagon Train" for second place and "Have Gun, Will Travel" is a close fourth. Not far down the preferred list is "The Untouchables," leading all the crime and violence shows. Is it any wonder advertisers want westerns on top of westerns and private eye after private eye?

For example, Proctor and Gamble, largest buyer of TV time, runs nine nighttime programs of which seven are



Quality programs became possible when small stations turned to high-fidelity records. Above is equipment used by New York's WQXR. This idea may be applied to TV by means of television tape. At right is RCA's transistorized tape unit.





NORTH DAKOTA



This sea of faces is part of 567 Legion-sponsored boys who ran their own state and local governments for a week at Fargo, North Dakota.



KANSAS

At left is a trial scene from the Kansas Boys' State at Wichita. At right, boys acting as the Washington State Supreme Court hear a young "attorney" argue an appeal. Leading attorneys, judges, peace officers, helped Boys' States administer justice.



WASHINGTON

All 467 boys at Washington Boys' State observe evening flag lowering. They ran their state on the campus of Pacific Lutheran U., Parkland.



GEORGIA

Mail from home for the 350 Legion Boys' Staters at the University of Georgia, at Athens, last June 11-17.



NEW MEXICO

Energy output is enormous as 300-odd New Mexico youths hold election rally on N.M.M.I. campus in Roswell, N.M.

AMERICA WILL SURVIVE

**What force can stop
the kind of youth you
see at a Boys' State?**

By ROBERT B. PITKIN

HERE YOU SEE, in a few refreshing photos, the Young America that you never read about in the headlines.

They are some of the moral, intelligent, ambitious, alert, earnest, willing, manly, good-humored, respectful, responsible—and sometimes grave—young men of 16 and 17 who, in their mid-fifties, will be among America's leaders in the mystic Year 2000.

They were all high school juniors last year.

You see them at some of the 49 American Legion Boys' States last summer.

These are not the young men you most commonly meet in our journalism, our literature, our arts or our cinema. Our writers, for the most part, have for a generation been too obsessed with young deviates and criminals to see such as these youngsters.

But they are worth seeing, because they—and others like them—will provide the spirit and leadership and the faith and the guts and the brains and the heart that will see America through tomorrow as their fathers and grandfathers did yesterday.

Those who know that the United States has millions of young men like
(Continued on page 35)



817 youngsters on the move at American Legion Boys' State on the Rutgers University campus at New Brunswick, N.J., last June.



Divided into cities, 340 Boys' Staters at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, hear acceptance speeches of citizens they've just elected as their mayors. Foreground group is "Hoak City," whose mayor, left, won election, June 23, aided by campaign manager, right.



▲ Above: Two members of the Washington State "Senate" give earnest advice on the floor to a third Senator whose bill is being debated by the full "Senate." Right: Minority Leader Peter Bingham presents list of nominees as the Maine "legislature" elects members to the Governor's Council at the University of Maine, Orono. ▶





WASHINGTON PRO & CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT:

Should the United States Government Sponsor a National Lottery?

(PRO) In 1960 my State (New York) took in over \$96 million in racing taxes. By simple computation it can be deduced from this that the American public spent close to \$30 billion on various forms of gambling — most of them illegal — last year. This is conclusive proof that the human urge to gamble is inborn. Antigambling legislation merely drives the activity underground and puts the profits in the pockets of the criminal underworld.



My long-standing proposal for a national lottery is based on the conviction that the Federal Treasury, rather than the gang lords, should be the recipient of this immense amount of money. A national lottery would yield an estimated \$10 billion in revenue after the award of prizes and the payment of overhead costs.

Opposition to my plan has taken the form of vague assertions that it would "raise economic, social and moral issues." This is pure hypocrisy. By this yardstick we automatically condemn the peoples and the governments of most of the civilized countries of the world. Forty-six nations on both sides of the Iron Curtain ameliorate their fiscal problems with the painless and voluntary form of taxation I urge my fellow Americans to adopt. Who will be so foolish as to charge that the economy of West Germany has been undermined by a national lottery grossing \$240 million annually? Can anyone suggest a nation with a greater degree of social stability than Switzerland, where this form of gambling is legalized? Are we to claim a higher degree of morality in the United States than in Australia and New Zealand, where the government-operated lotteries are an accepted way of life?

It is time we woke up to reality. The director of our Budget Bureau recently predicted that the national budget may rise to the neighborhood of \$120 billion. This frightening forecast can mean not only the end of all hopes for tax relief but, worse than that, the imposition of more and higher taxes. The American people are fed up with constantly rising taxes. It is time Congress faced the facts of life, recognized that the attempt to suppress gambling is as stupid and illogical as Prohibition and took steps to channel the billions of dollars now supporting the criminal element into funds for public betterment.

Paul A. Fino

Paul A. Fino (R)
Member of Congress from the 25th District of New York

(CON) Should this nation, the leader of the free world, in order to raise revenue, encourage and appeal to the improvidence of its people? That perhaps is the basic question raised by the introduction in this Congress of H.R. 2007 to provide for Federal lotteries to raise funds, to reduce the national debt and to reduce Federal income taxes. The plan is offered as a



recognition of the "American urge to gamble as an instinctive and universal human trait." Perhaps the fallacy of this proposal is expressed in that statement by the author.

Gambling is neither an "instinct" nor a "universal human trait." Gambling is simply a manifestation of man's innate desire to acquire money and property. There are two ways to accomplish this objective: First, by industry, that is, by working, saving, investing and creating; second, sometimes the overwhelming impulse to acquire money impels the individual to embezzle, steal, obtain by fraud or other methods which are reprehensible or illegal.

The desire to acquire money and property is natural and legitimate. The method pursued in the acquisition is the critical test. If the effort is productive of social wealth and stability for which the industrious are rewarded, it should be encouraged by the public policy of the Government and its people. If it encourages recklessness with people's resources, produces no real wealth, provides a reward without work or industry, sanctions improvidence to the point of poverty and want, social consequences require it be condemned.

A lottery is a manifestation of the less desirable acquisitive methods of man. The social evils created are so widely recognized that all of the States in the Union prohibit lotteries by constitution or statute. Should our Federal Government impose this scheme in opposition to the moral objections raised against it in every State in the Union? Shouldn't this Congress set a standard which would encourage the more noble aspirations of man, rather than establish a standard which is simply a lure to improvidence? Any program which degrades or stultifies the social conscience or idealism of this Government is unworthy of consideration by this Congress or the people.

Vernon W. Thomson

Vernon W. Thomson (R)
Member of Congress from the 3d District of Wisconsin



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MILITARY RECORDS WILL BE TOUGH TO CORRECT AFTER OCT. 26:

Is there an error in your military records?...It will be much tougher to have a correction made after October 26...The gov't has set that date as an application deadline for normal corrections of military records as they would apply to war veterans.

Errors in the military records of veterans can seriously affect their rights (usually when most needed) if not officially corrected...The Oct. 26 deadline provides that:

"No correction...may be made unless the claimant or his heirs or legal representative files a request therefor before Oct. 26, 1961, or within 3 years after he discovers the error or injustice, whichever is later..."

There is a provision for a correction board to waive the deadline when, in its opinion, it "would be in the interest of justice."...Vets who know of errors that should be corrected but are tempted to delay filing are reminded that the waiver of the deadline would depend on the board's opinion, not their own.

Suggestion from American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission:

"Anyone who believes an error was made in his service records should enter a written application before Oct. 26, 1961, on Dep't of Defense Form DD 149 (Application for Correction of Military or Naval Records.) ...Form can be secured from VA offices or through Legion service officers."

GI LOAN DEADLINE DATES LIBERALIZED UNDER NEW LAW:

On July 6, the President signed Public Law 87-84, which liberalizes application dates for GI loans for WW2 and Korea vets... In some cases it extends the Korea deadline to 1975, and the WW2 to 1967.

WW2 deadlines are now 10 years from date of separation plus a year for each 3 months of active WW2 duty, but not beyond July 25, 1967...Also, if separation was for a service-connected disability the deadline is automatically July 25, 1967...The same

date is the deadline in cases where entitlement to a GI loan was restored after having been used once...All unused WW2 entitlement is open until July 25, 1962 at least.

Korea deadlines: The same principles apply as for WW2 (10 years plus one more for each 3 months active duty during Korean War), but not beyond Jan. 31, 1975... Deadlines for disability-released vets and restored entitlements are automatically Jan. 31, 1975...All unused entitlements are open to Jan. 31, 1965 at least.

ARMY PUBLISHES HUGE FIRST VOLUME OF KOREAN WAR HISTORY:

The U.S. Army has published the first of five projected volumes telling of its part in the Korean War...It should be noted right off that the Army has tossed overboard the weasel-worded political descriptions of this great war as a "conflict" or "police action" and calls it the Korean War...In simple justice to history and the men who fought in it, it's about time that some official body in the United States concedes that it was a war.

In many respects the Korean War ranks in magnitude of U.S. participation with World War 1...Casualties (55,000 dead and 103,000 wounded) were less: duration of U.S. hostilities was twice as long: 1¼ million more Americans were under arms; support by Allied forces in the field was less...U.S. logistic participation was greater.

The initial Army History--813 pages with fold-in maps--covers the first 5 months of the Korean War, is titled "South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu."...Author is Roy E. Appleman, who was sent to active duty in Korea as a historian after having co-authored one of the finest of the Army's splendid series of WW2 histories, "Okinawa: The Last Battle."...In brief, the volume covers virtually every detail of military action of the Korean War, in 1950, from its outbreak in June to the point of the surprise Chinese Communist crossing of the Yalu in November...Price \$10...For sale by Sup't of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

GI LOANS TO IMPROVE VETS HOMES:

Vets of WW2 and Korea, who own homes with GI mortgages, can get additional VA guarantees on "supplemental loans" to do such things as add needed rooms, make repairs... Guarantee of supplemental loans is available, says VA: "for alterations, repairs and improvements necessary for the protection of the property or to substantially improve the livability or utility of the property."...This is true even if the original entitlement was fully used to buy the place...Of course the vet must find a lender...The VA provides the guarantee, not the money...Guarantee makes it easier to find lender by supporting vet's credit rating.

HOW TO AVAIL YOURSELF OF LEGITIMATE LEGION SERVICES:

Many Legionnaires, when in need of perfectly normal personal assistance or information from The American Legion, address their queries to The National Commander or Nat'l Hq, or The American Legion Magazine...But personal services which the Legion renders are organized locally and on the state level...Time is lost while requests aimed too high are bucked back down the line...Nearly all such requests should be started with your Post Service Officer...Some are in the domain of other officers of your Post...Your service officer cannot know all the answers...But that makes no difference...He knows exactly where to take any legitimate veterans' problem that is beyond his scope...The national organization does not handle any personal problems of veterans except those referred to it by the state and other department service officers, that have already been worked up locally.

Occasionally veterans have problems of a kind in which The American Legion can assist them, but which, by their peculiar nature, are not within the scope of any officer of your Post...In nearly all such cases the proper place to make inquiry is the Department (State) Adjutant's Office...Probably many members of the Legion do not know the address of their state hq...It is suggested that each Post tack the address of its state hq on its bulletin board, and occasionally publish it in bulletins, newspapers or announcements that are mailed to all members...Also, the address and phone number or office hours of the Post Service Officer.

39% OF WW1 VETS NOW QUALIFY FOR VA CASH BENEFITS:

Age and disability are rapidly increasing the number of World War I veterans who receive VA Benefits...In 1960 a total of 178,174 vets of the 1917-18 war were added to the pension rolls (the net increase was 97,308, as 80,866 WWI pensioners died during the year)...At the end of the 1960 fiscal year 1,025,730 of 2,673,000 living WWI vets received military or VA monthly benefits, of whom 851,255 received pensions and 173,084 service-connected disability compensation...It added up to 38.4% of all WWI vets receiving monthly benefits...In 1961 it was over 39%...The number is indicative of age and disability and lessened income, which are the bases of the awards...In addition, 464,839 widows, children and dependent parents of deceased WWI vets received monthly benefits in 1960, and over 200,000 WWI vets received VA medical care...One of the major annual efforts of The American Legion is to see that adequate funds are appropriated to provide these services, and to see that the governing laws are adequate for the need...The benefits are under constant attack from other sources...Another reflection of the growing need of WWI vets for basic benefits is that in 1961, about one-third of the VA budget was for WWI vets, about one-ninth of the veteran population.

MONTHLY "ADVANCE" SHOULD BE SAVED BY ALL POSTS:

American Legion Post Commanders are urged to set up a permanent file of the special national Legion publication "Advance"... Its basic circulation is one to a Post... It contains much information of permanent value, some of it at such length that it cannot easily be supplied from any office of the Legion to a Post that has thrown out its back issues of Advance...Case in point: A Post recently asked for info on procuring ceremonial rifles and ammunition...This info is several pages in length, but went to all Posts in the Jan. 1961 Advance...The complicated legislative situation regarding vets pension legislation, which any Post may need at any time, and which is also lengthy, was set forth in the July 1961 Advance...The August 1961 Advance had four detailed pages on the development of the 1962 Oratorical Contest, which your Oratorical chairman will find of great value a few months hence...If it's still on file.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

SEPTEMBER 1961

Texan Named President At Nat'l Legion Youth Conclave

Jefferson James Jarvis, 17, a student at Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, was elected President of the 1961 American Legion Boys' Nation in Washington, D.C., on July 25.

He was one of 100 boys who will be seniors in high school in the fall who were selected by the 49 American Legion Boys' States (see "America Will Survive", p. 22) to attend Boys' Nation July 21-28.

Earlier Jarvis had been elected Lieutenant Governor of the Texas Boys' State, to which he was sponsored by



JEFFERSON J. Jarvis, 17, of Fort Worth, Texas, President of 1961 Boys' Nation.

Business-Professional Post 14, of Fort Worth.

Jarvis, president of his high school class, ran on the "Federalist" ticket, and won over his "Nationalist" opponent, Kenneth J. Howard, Jr., of Manhasset, N.Y.

Vice-President of Boys' Nation is 17-year-old Frank Daemon Peasley, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, an all-around student and class-president at Cheyenne High School, who had earlier carried the race for the Governorship of Wyoming Boys' State.

Boys' Nation was headquartered on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park, just outside Washington, and made itself familiar with the workings of the national government during its week's meetings. (Photo

shows delegates from Washington State greeted by their two U.S. Senators at the Capitol).

First act of Jarvis' administration was to pass a unanimous resolution in support of President Kennedy's public pronouncement on the defense of Berlin and the strengthening of the U.S. military establishment. The President's declaration was broadcast the same evening that Boys' Nation held its elections.

The resolution, plus a football and a sweatshirt for President Kennedy, were delivered directly to the White House by the delegates.

Here are the other young men who became national officials of Boys' Nation for the next year:

Cabinet Secretaries: *State*, Kenneth Howard, Jr., Manhasset, N.Y.; *Agriculture*, Richard J. Smith, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; *Treasury*, John Otis Mudd, Great Falls, Mont.; *Interior*, Allen Richard Yates, Shelby, Miss.; *Health, Education & Welfare*, Jeffery R. Madson, Jamestown, N. Dak.; *Defense*, Thomas L. Jackson, Wichita, Kans.; *Commerce*, Daniel W. Heister, Jr., Reading, Pa.; *Labor*, Steven L. Williams, Moses Lake, Wash.; *Army*, Daniel K. Nordby, Rapid City, S. Dak.; *Navy*,

Dennis P. Gillespie, Youngstown, Ohio; *Air Force*, Joseph M. Shanahan, Washington, D.C.; *Attorney General*, Peter R. Coneway, Harlingen, Texas; *Postmaster General*, Allen D. Carl, Waterloo, Iowa.



FRANK Daemon Peasley, 17, of Cheyenne, Wyo., Vice President of 1961 Boys' Nation.

Supreme Court: *Chief Justice:* Marvin E. Brown, Pocatello, Idaho. *Associate Justices:* Lowell A. Margolin, Los Angeles, Calif.; James M. Weber, Gainesville, Ga.; James N. Alexander, Chicago, Ill.; Jimmy M. Hammond, Martin, Ky.; J. Hilliard Shackford, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Roger D. Finch, Grandview, Wash.; Joe E. Cook, Artesia, N. Mex.; and Glenn W. Kiger, Jr., Williamstown, W. Va.



STEVE Williams and Roger Finch, at Boys' Nation from Washington, plan with their U.S. Senators, Henry M. Jackson and Warren Magnuson, to boost 1962 Seattle Fair.

Bowling Tournament for Men, Women of Legion and Auxiliary at Nat'l Convention

Are you going to the Legion's Nat'l Convention in Denver this September? If so, do you, and/or any of your pals who are going rather fancy yourselves as bowlers, at least as far as handicap competition goes?

Both a men's and a women's International American Legion Handicap 10-Pin Bowling Tournament will be held in Denver, Colo., at the time of the 1961 American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary National Conventions there.

Tournament dates are Sept. 9-13.

Tournament will be open to members of the Legion and Auxiliary for 1961 or 1962 who bowled at least 21 games in an American Bowling Congress sanctioned league (men) or Women's International Bowling Congress sanctioned league during the 1960-61 bowling season.

Unlike most big bowling tournaments, a bowler may enter the singles even if not entered in the doubles or five-man team events. In addition to those three events, there will be all-events prize competition.

Tourney will be rolled on the Celebrity Lanes (80 alleys) at 888 South Colorado Boulevard, Denver.

Handicaps will be based on the difference between a bowler's highest 1960-61 average in a league in which at least 21 games were rolled, and a 200 score. Handicap will be 66% of the difference.

Entry fee is \$25 for a five man team; \$5 a person in the singles and in the doubles; \$1 a person in the all-events.

Fee includes bowling cost, tourney expense and prize fund.

All entries (or reservations by magazine coupon) must be postmarked not later than Sept. 5, received not later than Sept. 8.

Prize fund will be returned 100% and 1 in 5 contestants will share in prizes.

Celebrity Lanes is one of America's swank bowling emporia. It has 80 alleys (AMF pinspotters), seats for 500 spectators, the Celebrity Restaurant, a hofbrau, an Olympic-size swimming pool, coffee shop, barber shop, billiard room, game room, soda-bar, supervised nursery, a pro-shop and parking for 500 cars outdoors, 100 ears underground. It's open 24 hours a day.

Tournament address is:

James R. Hewett, Tournament Secretary, American Legion Convention Corporation, Room 360, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver 2, Colorado.

Entries

Entry forms may be hard to come by at this late date, *but a coupon printed on these pages will serve as an entry reservation form.*

The coupon, accompanied by entry fee, will reserve spots on the tournament schedule for which fee is paid, *without* naming the persons entered or giving other needed information about them right now. The entry can be completed in person in Denver, at the Celebrity Lanes, before noon, Sunday Sept. 10.

If you use the coupon, don't fill in anything until you've read the following

tournament conditions and instructions:

1. Tear out and take these instructions with you to Denver.

2. Complete your entry in person in Denver at Celebrity Lanes, 888 S. Colorado Blvd., before noon, Sept. 10.

3. To complete entry there, be prepared to: (a) give name and address of each bowler (b) Give average for each for the 1960-61 season in league where highest average (21 games or more) was rolled, and identify league.

4. Before competing, your entries must show 1960-61 ABC or WIBC cards and Legion or Auxiliary membership cards (1961 or 1962).

5. On coupon, circle "yes" or "no" opposite "5-man team." Fill in *number* of entries in other events. Calculate fee for the entries you make on each line. Total the fees and send check for grand total with coupon.

6. Do not include more than 6 *different people* on any one entry reservation.

7. Mail so that postmark won't be later than Sept. 5. If near the deadline, better airmail, as Sept. 8 is last day for receipt in Denver.

AMERICANA:

Our Sick Art

The San Francisco *Examiner* had fun spoofing Boston last June 17. Under a heading "Banned in Boston," it showed a photo by a San Franciscan that had been removed from a Boston art exhibit.

Said the *Examiner*: "You will note that the girl (in the photo) is demurely clad, even hatted . . . Still, the proper Bostonians said it could not grace their Art Festival. Why?"

According to our San Francisco readers, their city suffered in this deal.

"Three cheers for Boston," wrote a Bush Street San Franciscan. "The photo was a flagrant and senseless violation of the United States flag code. The Boston papers didn't have to ask why it was banned, and we're ashamed that anyone did here."

The photo was indeed a violation of the U.S. flag code. If it made any sense in any other respect, the explanation should make interesting reading.

In the photo a fully dressed woman lounges on a bed in an affected pose — as if about to get out her lorgnette and peer at something — in some sort of a pad which is said to be a Jackson Street, San Francisco, dwelling. She wears a broad brimmed hat. The room is cluttered with enough bric-a-brac to be Victorian.

The bedspread on which the model sits is the flag of the United States. Not only does her bottom (demurely clad) rest on it, so do her curled up feet. Hanging as drapes over a window in the background are one or more U.S. flags.

For a while last June, the photo was hung as "art" at the Boston Arts Festival in Boston Public Gardens.

Tom Abely, of Canton, Mass., being

BOWLING ENTRY RESERVATION FORM

James R. Hewett, Tournament Secretary
American Legion Convention Corporation
Room 360 Shirley-Savoy
Denver 2, Colorado

Reserve spots in the Legion's (men's) (women's) bowling tourney for me, as indicated below. Entry is made in accordance with conditions published in Sept. 1961 American Legion Magazine, which I've read. I'll complete the entry in Denver at Celebrity Lanes by noon, Sunday Sept. 10. My draft is enclosed for the entry fee for the reservations I'm asking, made payable to The American Legion Convention Corporation.

5-man team	Yes \$25 No \$00	Total 5-man fee \$
2-man team	_____ teams at \$10 per team	Total 2-man fee \$
Singles	_____ bowlers at \$5 each	Total singles fee \$
All-events	_____ bowlers at \$1 each	Total all-events fee \$
Grand Total (check enclosed)		\$

Name (signature) _____ Name (printed) _____

Street address _____ City _____ State _____

something of a camera fiend, visited the Boston exhibit to peek at what's new in the lens-art field.

When he saw the creation of San Francisco's bespectacled Gerald Burchard, Abely blew his top. He had spent some little part of his life in uniform defending the flag which "art" now used to support the model's gluteus maximus.

First he protested to deaf ears at the Festival itself.

He then pointed the thing out to Peter Pappas, Massachusetts Legion Adjutant.

Pappas blew his cork and called it to the attention of Boston's Mayor Collins.

Mayor Collins blew his cork and dialed Diggery Venn, director of the Art Festival.

The law was cited, to wit certain passages of Public Law 623, of June, 1942, as amended, such as: "The flag should never be used as drapery, nor festooned, drawn back, nor up in folds."

And again: The flag should not in any manner "be attached to, or made a part of any cushion, handkerchief, bedspread . . ."

And again: "The flag should never touch anything beneath it" (exceptions — to cover a casket, or when stored).

Above all: "No disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America."

Tom Abely had already called these things to the attention of the Festival as one might speak to a wall. Mayor Collins may have also mentioned the \$15,000 that the Festival gets from the Boston City Council to put on its annual show. Mayor Collins most certainly said to get that thing out of there.

It got out of there.

VITAL STREAM:

A Crimson Torrent

Not every war veteran actually "bled for his country." Not all were where the bleeding was done, and some who were there led charmed lives and came out quite thankfully unscratched.

But hundreds of thousands of veterans in The American Legion have expressed their thanks for coming back alive by bleeding for their country ever since. If there's a bigger single voluntary source of blood donors for humane purposes in the world, we'd like to hear of it. From June 1960 to March 1961 the American Legion in the Philippines alone turned over 2,500,000 cubic centimeters of blood to the Philippine National Red Cross, and since 1958, when blood-donating was organized Department-wide in the Philippines, the total is 3.5 million cubic centimeters—which exceeds all other blood donations to the Philippine Red Cross combined.

Of the 58 American Legion state and other Department organizations, 38 par-

ticipated in the Legion's National Blood Donor Program to a degree sufficient to receive an official national citation for 1960-61.

100% of The American Legion Posts in Maine participated in the blood program, which gave Maine the championship for Post participation. In addition, 41% of all the Legionnaires in Maine were registered American Legion blood donors, which let Maine cop that prize too.

Rhode Island and Hawaii took second and third in the Post-participation derby. 85.4% of Rhode Island's and 64.7% of Hawaii's posts had blood donor programs in 1960-61.

New York and Rhode Island were runners-up in the percentage of individual donors. New York: 25%. Rhode Island: 21%.

The Florida American Legion got a special award from the national organization for its "excellent reporting technique in the blood donor program."

CHILD WELFARE:

Area Conferences Coming

The five annual American Legion Area Child Welfare Conferences will be held in November, December and January. Here are the dates and the states. Cities and meeting halls will be announced later.

Midwestern Area: Nov. 2, 3, 4, — Kansas.

Western Area: Nov. 16, 17, 18 — Washington (State).

New England Area: Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2 — Connecticut.

Middle Atlantic Area: Dec. 7, 8, 9 — Maryland.

Southern Area: Jan. 11, 12, 13 — Tennessee.

Speech Disorders

The National Hospital for Speech Disorders in New York City is conducting a systematic, long-range study of neurological blocks, and of the characteristics and learning-patterns of people who have them. One segment of the study, recently completed, was underwritten with a grant from The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation.

The hospital is trying to put the understanding of the syndromes of which functional speech disorders are symptoms on a far more scientific basis than they now are.

CALIFORNIA:

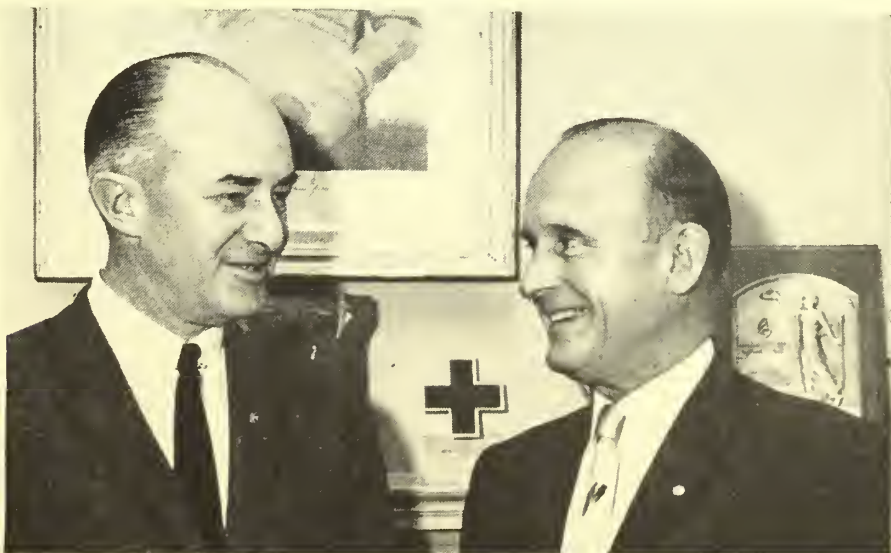
Where Did They Go?

In California, in 1960, a handful of kids from high schools and colleges, with the usual egghead stereotypes in their brains about what The American Legion is and stands for, got their names in the papers by picketing the state American Legion Convention carrying silly banners. They probably went home convinced that they'd run terrible risks.

This year, word went out that some more misled youngsters would be organized by some more malfunctioning adults to put on the same feat of raw courage again. However, being forewarned, the California Legion took steps to see them through the awful dangers of their brave deed.

An honor guard, composed of Legionnaires of many races and both sexes, including three Purple Heart veterans, stood duty to "protect" the pickets from their "perils." The special guard carried a banner stating: "The American Legion Picket Protection Honor Guard. For God and Country Legionnaires have fought in 3 World Wars. We fought Fas-

THANKS LEGION FOR BLOOD



GEN. ALFRED M. Gruenther, (r) head of American Red Cross, visited Legion Hq in Washington recently to thank Nat'l Cmdr Wm. R. Burke for Legion Posts' blood donorship.

cists in Italy, Nazis in Germany and Communists in Korea to protect your right to picket." Arrangements were made to provide shelter from the blazing sun for the pickets, and coffee was brewed for them to make their ordeal more bearable.

After all these pains, no pickets showed up, even though the plans to baby-sit them had been well-publicized. It was an awful let-down.

BIG POSTS:

King Sizers at Midyear

The biggest post in The American Legion as of last June 30 was still Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post 1 in Denver, Colo., which those attending the Nat'l Convention in September will have an opportunity to visit. Denver's big post had 8,859 members on June 30, well ahead of two Nebraska runners-up — Lincoln Post 3 (7,216) and Omaha Post 1 (5,101).

Altogether there were 38 "king-size" posts as of June 30. A "king-sizer" has at least 2,000 members. Three Posts that weren't on the list at midyear last year got into the "giant circle" — namely: Joseph F. Neel Post 3, Macon, Ga. (2,561); Luke Greenway Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz. (2,435) and Chicago Heights Post 131, Chicago Heights, Ill. (2,031).

The 38 "king-sizers" had a total of 118,816 members on June 30.

Here are the 38 at midyear, with room for more before 1961 books close next Dec. 31:

1. Post 1, Denver, Colo. — 8,859.
2. Post 3, Lincoln, Nebr. — 7,216.
3. Post 1, Omaha, Nebr. — 5,101.
4. Post 23, Milwaukee, Wis. — 4,855.
5. Post 1, Memphis, Tenn. — 4,741.
6. Post 14, Shreveport, La. — 4,243.
7. Post 799, Buffalo, N.Y. — 3,800.
8. Post 37, Huntsville, Ala. — 3,522.
9. Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. — 3,514.
10. Post 435, Minneapolis, Minn. — 3,199.
11. Post 15, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. — 3,162.
12. Post 2, Fargo, N. Dak. — 3,083.
13. Post 5, Cedar Rapids, Iowa — 3,030.
14. Post 38 Baton Rouge, La. — 3,012.
15. Post 35, Oklahoma City, Okla. — 2,902.
16. Post 29, Miami, Fla. — 2,836.
17. Post 1, Topeka, Kans. — 2,804.
18. Post 207, Chicago, Ill. — 2,731.
19. Post 3, Kingsport, Tenn. — 2,619.
20. Post 14, Chattanooga, Tenn. — 2,613.
21. Post 3, Macon, Ga. — 2,561.
22. Post 27, Harrisburg, Pa. — 2,555.
23. Post 5, Nashville, Tenn. — 2,531.

24. Post 1, Tulsa, Okla. — 2,472.
25. Post 9, Spokane, Wash. — 2,457.
26. Post 12, Reading, Pa. — 2,456.
27. Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz. — 2,435.
28. Post 31, Albuquerque, N. Mex. — 2,327.
29. Post 381, Los Angeles, Calif. — 2,315.
30. Post 85, Kankakee, Ill. — 2,300.
31. Post 118, Chicago, Ill. — 2,281.
32. Post 47, Fort Wayne, Ind. — 2,163.
33. Post 246, Moline, Ill. — 2,042.
34. Post 131, Chicago Heights, Ill. — 2,031.
35. Post 132, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — 2,017.
36. Post 26, Minot, N. Dak. — 2,015.
37. Post 14, Hanover, Pa. — 2,015.
38. Post 17, Portland, Maine — 2,000.

FOOD DEPT':

Biscuits Are Forever

Here's a sequel to the story and picture that appeared here in July, about the fine WWI Army biscuit which ex-Sgt Robert Leckrone, of Detroit, has enshrined in an exhibit case — as luscious as it ever was — 43 years after being ground out of the mess sgt's assembly line.

You see here a photo, rather dim, of another exhibit, this one at the Museum of American Wars, 106 Wyatt Earp



Supersuperannuated Biscuit

Blvd., Dodge City, Kans. If you look carefully you will see that there's an old Army biscuit here too. According to reader Dick Strayer, Dodge City life insurance specialist, *this* beautiful and tempting biscuit went uncatered in the Spanish-American War.

Anybody got a can of the original Uncle Sam bully beef, Civil War vintage?

P.S. The fellow who sent us a photo of the macaroni Yankee Doodle left on his plate in 1776 can go to blazes. But while we're on the subject, can you explain to your posterity just *why* Yankee Doodle, when he stuck a feather in his cap, "called it macaroni?" Hint: A Maryland outfit in the Revolution was called "Macaronis" for the same reason.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The citation of an individual Legionnaire to life membership in his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Post Commanders or Adjutants are asked to report life membership awards to "Life Memberships," The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. Post number, location and date of award is requested in all cases. Receipt of names cannot be acknowledged.

Life Memberships in Maryland, Ohio and West Virginia are only accepted if received via the Department Adjutant, in conformity with state Legion policy.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life memberships that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States.

John M. King and T. A. Smith and W. H. Ziegenbels (all 1959), Post 4, Cullman, Ala.

Clarence C. Curran (1961), Post 6, San Diego, Calif.

Leon D. Fletcher and Paul Frampton (both 1961), Post 123, Santa Monica, Calif.

Ray G. Kluemperlin (1961), Post 223, Maywood, Calif.

James H. Duncan (1961), Post 271, Los Angeles, Calif.

Ray R. Burgoon and Michael Grenaldo and Cyril Holmes (all 1961), Post 352, Los Angeles, Calif.

Della Hart (1961), Post 353, Los Angeles, Calif.

Hans Rockholm (1961), Post 368, Los Angeles, Calif.

Viola Boysen (1961), Post 379, Oakland, Calif.

Byron E. Dunn (1961), Post 352, Washington, D.C.

George Bush (1959) and Frank H. Jibbens (1961), Post 44, Pekin, Ill.

Jim Burnett and Adam Hohm (both 1961), Post 58, Belleville, Ill.

Leslie C. Arends (1960), Post 642, Melvin, Ill.

Ora Abbott and Phil L. Donult (both 1961), Post 686, Elmwood Park, Ill.

Elmer Runde and Jerry Stoda and Matt Timmerman and Ted Timmerman (all 1960), Post 787, East Dubuque, Ill.

George H. Grommet (1961), Post 937, Smithton, Ill.

Al E. Miller (1961), Post 5, Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Percy Glover and Charles E. Riehl and Roscoe Thompson (all 1961), Post 66, Griffith, Ind.

Alfred C. Brown (1961), Post 77, Brookville, Ind.

Herbert Weher (1961), Post 231, Aurora, Ind.

Frank W. Brown (1958) and Frank L. Cogen and Frank J. Daly and John V. Miraglia (all 1959), Post 45, Medford, Mass.

Charles L. Davis (1951) and Winthrop R. Cutts (1957) and Edwin H. Lomhard (1960), Post 115, Stoneham, Mass.

Raymond T. Buck (1960) and Thomas F. Flanagan (1961), Post 189, Sterling, Mass.

Howard B. Parker and Lewis F. Perry and Dr. Charles E. Roderick (all 1959), Post 225, Wrentham, Mass.

John L. Buckley (1961), Post 228, Somerset, Mass.

Frank Reek and Harry Sutton and Herman Schultz (all 1960), Post 117, Manchester, Mich.

F. J. Block (1960), Post 11, Laurel, Miss.

Charles F. Ziege (1961), Post 83, Fort Peck, Mont.

John Calverly and Dr. Sidney Chayes and Dr. Leo Cooper and John F. Doolan (all 1960), Post 19, Bayonne, N. J.

Earl S. Keen (1960), Post 466, Blackwood, N. J.

Walter Andrews (1960), Post 34, Shortsville, N.Y.

Roy A. Duffus and Clarence Frederlek (both 1959) and J. Earl Tytler, Sr. (1960), Post 238, Rochester, N. Y.

Francis Thew and Isadore Urfirer (both 1953) and Hugh Lawrence (1954), Post 326, Lake Placid, N.Y.

Clifford M. Potter and DeForest W. Truman (both 1961), Post 370, Alfred, N. Y.

William R. Richardson (1953), Post 398, New York, N.Y.

Hyman Goldman and Louis Goldstein and Ernest J. Hansen and Walter J. Kennedy (all 1961), Post 543, New York, N.Y.

William Theurer and Joseph C. Thurnherr and Carl E. Weber (all 1959), Post 708, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Julius Hansen and Allen R. Herriek and Charles P. Reilly and Raymond N. Sherman (all 1961), Post 731, Schaghticoke, N.Y.
 E. Seelye Dayton and Walter J. Stone (both 1950), Post 1015, Amityville, N.Y.
 Gustave F. Rohmiller and Henry J. Wickert (both 1961), Post 1019, Albany, N.Y.
 Al Schensul and George J. Stickney and Joseph S. Weher (all 1961), Post 1124, Bronx, N.Y.
 Hugh J. Nester and C. M. Poole and P. V. Posey (all 1961), Post 129, Stillwater, Okla.
 Jay Palmer and Tom Palmer and George Parker and Ben Pharis (all 1960), Post 10, Albany, Oreg.
 Burton A. Slupp (1961), Post 185, Mount Joy, Pa.
 Mike Kukic (1961), Post 538, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Frank Dorazio and Francis J. Frelter and David Gallo and Thomas L. Hammer (all 1960), Post 544, Minersville, Pa.
 Robert Jordan and Donald A. Knott and Leonard Maines (all 1960), Post 908, Scranton, Pa.
 Armando Marrazzo (1961), Post 948, Scranton, Pa.
 Courtney Whitney (1961), Post 1, Manila, P.I.
 Andrew D. Gruher (1961), Post 6, Manila, P.I.
 Charles S. Augustowski and Thaddeus W. Szymkowicz (both 1961), Post 81, Anthony, R.I.
 Carl Brown (1961), Post 24, Alexandria, Va.
 Robert Phillips (1961), Post 80, New Richmond, Wis.
 Dr. Lyle F. Schilling (1958) and Dr. Gale W. Huber (1961), Post 89, Minocqua, Wis.

THE MEMBERSHIP DERBY:

Minnesota and Others

Here are the Departments (and a few Posts) that were leaders in the American Legion membership sweepstakes in early summer feasts.

The Minnesota American Legion took the July blue ribbon as for the fifth straight time it enrolled more Legionnaires than in any year in its history. As June ended, Minnesota had racked up a new record of 94,888 members and kept right on going. Back in the "boom" year of 1946, Minnesota had 80,238 Legionnaires. It exceeded that in 1947, then jiggled up and down for a while. In 1957 it went on its present binge as it smashed all previous records with 91,244. In 1958 it repeated, with 91,728. In 1959 it had a new record with 93,382 members. Its fourth record in a row came when it had 94,858 Legionnaires for 1960 last Dec. 31. Having beaten that by last June 30, Minnesota kept rolling in 1961 and by mid-July had 95,037 members.

On June 28, the Mexico American Legion's 1,021 members for 1961 was its highest for any year in history.

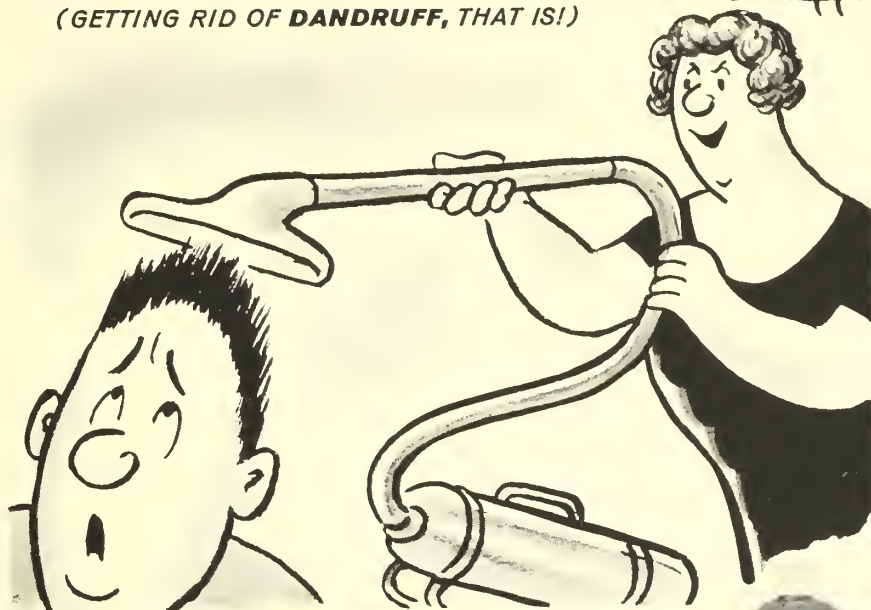
By June 15, South Dakota tucked away the John R. Quinn Trophy for having the highest percentage of its average annual total for the last four years by then. 4-year average: 28,800. June 15 total: 29,798. Percentage—103.47.

Hawaii in June, and Iowa in July, became the sixth and seventh Departments to exceed their totals for the full year 1960. The others: Mexico, Minnesota, Alaska, Colorado, and Puerto Rico. Florida was on the verge of being the eighth.

Early in July, the Florida Legion needed less than 120 more 1961 members to beat the previous year for the tenth time running. It was well over its 1961 goal with 46,467 members, and it would top last year if it could make it

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(GETTING RID OF DANDRUFF, THAT IS!)



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POSTS IN ACTION

Items from our 17,000 posts. Those of most general interest and widest geographical spread are selected, with apologies for the hundreds of others that are so kindly reported to the editors.

Scholarship — Post 209, New York, N.Y., established a \$1,000 college scholarship through member George D. Full. This year's winner was Joseph Rabuse, NYC high school senior, who will use it at New York's City College.

American Way — Post 34, Wellsburg, W. Va., presented a series of 10 films on economics titled "How We Live In America," to the Brooke County Board of Education. The films and study course for high school students cost \$600.

Big Assist — Post & Auxiliary Unit 123, Owen, Wisc., donated over \$800 (the proceeds from a benefit dance) to Ralph Peterson, a Curtiss (Wisc.) logger, who lost a leg after a logging accident.

Peace Reminder — Post 165, Midland, Mich., purchased a new die for the local post office cancellation machine. Now all mail cancelled at the Midland post office bears the inscription "Pray for Peace."

Loan Equipment — Post and Auxiliary Unit 252, Montross, Va., has the following hospital equipment for loan to residents of Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties: 3 hospital beds, 3 wheel chairs, 3 pairs of crutches, 2 walkers, 2 sets of bed rails.

Train Leaders — Post 799, Buffalo, N.Y., has sponsored a six weeks course in Labor Management Relations for the past 15 years. Free and open to the public, the course this year includes Industrial Ethics, Public Speaking, Labor Law.

College Aid — Third annual \$100 scholarship to a senior at Oceanside-Carlsbad Junior College from Post 146, Oceanside, Calif., went to outstanding student Donald Shoemaker in July.

Busy Youngsters — The boys of Squadron 344, Sons of The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., made 20 different presentations of 50-star flags and framed Pledges of Allegiance early this summer. Recipients were 10 hospitals, several TV stations and shows, and Indiana and Nat'l Hq Legion officials. Then the youngsters, under chmn Sylvan Pollard, hosted a meeting of Indiana's 11th Legion District.

Rodeo — Post 5, Colorado Springs, Colo., was again the sponsor of the Pike's Peak Rodeo, its city's annual big show.

MEMBERSHIP DERBY

(Continued from page 31)

46,584. Florida's Legion has increased in size every year since its 1952 figures beat those of 1951.

Meanwhile, in Alabama, Dadeville Post 143 took care of 1962 by turning in more 1962 membership cards early in July than its 1961 membership. By jumping the gun so fast on 1962, Post 143 was the first Post in the nation to outreach its 1961 record for 1962. It must be fun, because Post 143 pulled the same trick last year.

This time, in hot pursuit, came Post 6, Wrangell, Alaska, which was edged out by a nose by Dadeville as it beat its 1962 quota by July 10, 1961.

But the very first Post to turn in *any* 1962 cards was Post 313, Fairmont, Ind. On June 26 there arrived at Nat'l Hq 116 cards for 1962 from Fairmont.

RECOGNITION DEPT:

The Givingest People

One of the greatest riches of the United States is its wealth of ordinary people who freely give of their time and energy to improve the world around them.

Americans are the "givingest people," as many visitors from abroad have testified after witnessing the enormous



Soucy

amount of responsibility shouldered in American communities by unpaid groups and individuals.

The American Legion of Maine, and of Louisiana, have decided that unselfish volunteer civic workers are so important in their states, and at the same time so little recognized, that special attention should be called to them.

In the photo above you see the almost embarrassed face of Walter J. Soucy, of Lewiston, Maine, who was selected by the Maine American Legion to receive its first annual Humanitarian Award recently, and upon whom descended, at the same time, awards, plaques, and citations from numerous other Maine groups, as well as a special commendation from the Governor.

This was something that Mr. Soucy, a

shoe worker in Lewiston, never expected.

Part of the citation given him by the Maine Legion said:

"Over a period of years, Mr. Soucy, assisted by his wife, personally collected new clothes, gifts, toys, candies and many other articles for the mentally retarded children at the Pineland Hospital and Training Center, having an aggregate value of over \$75,000.

"A couple of modest means, the Soucys spend most of their non-working time on this project so that the children in the institution will never feel that they are forgotten or that they are not loved.

"Untiringly, day after day, night after night, and throughout the year, he devotes his time to soliciting these articles from the residents, merchants and businessmen in the Lewiston-Auburn area . . . His unselfishness, devotion, and love for those who have had a hard struggle in life, has earned him the right to be called 'a man among men' . . ."

There are so many Soucys, doing so many different things, that the Maine Legion will have no trouble continuing its Humanitarian Award indefinitely.

The Louisiana Legion will have no trouble finding more Louis Podraskys either.

Podrasky's volunteer work for Matt Monaghan Post 359 in New Orleans is not unlike Walter Soucy's work in Maine — and for it he received the M. L. Gehr Blue Cap Award of the Louisiana American Legion this summer.

The "blue cap" of course, is the symbol of all Legionnaires, the general members who hold no particular office.

The Blue Cap Award, established by Past Dep't Commander "Mike" Gehr of Alexandria, La., recognizes, symbolically, the unselfish labors of far more "blue caps" than could ever be singled out for individual attention.

Parts of Podrasky's citation are indicative of the whole:

"He has repaired countless numbers of bicycles, dolls, toys, etc., which (his) Post has contributed to underprivileged and needy families in and around New Orleans . . .

"He has given unselfishly of his time, effort, know how . . . and incurred expense out of his own pocket without ever asking his Post or fellow man for reimbursement . . .

"He has repaired and reconditioned an untold number of wheel chairs and crutches and strollers which (his) Post has loaned to persons in need of these devices, (so that) his Post now has 42 wheel chairs, 12 pairs of crutches and 10 strollers on loan to persons who cannot afford to buy them . . .

"He has (a) talent for planning parties for underprivileged and unfortunate children . . . He has spent countless

hours preparing and distributing gift baskets to the needy (for) his Post . . ."

All the Soucys and Podraskys will never be recognized. They are too numerous. The two of them are symbols of all the other givers, each according to his ability: the businessmen who serve as trustees of community institutions; the auditors, accountants, cashiers, bankers, painters, masons, carpenters, lawyers, judges, teachers, waiters, bus drivers, nurses, doctors, publishers, reporters, photographers, and so on endlessly, who can be found in any American community quietly giving what they are best at to some cause that is good for their society, that needs what they can do, and can't pay for it.

More symbolic awards, with plenty of fanfare, to this kind of American could help dispel some of the gloom of those who are blind to how rich their country is in selfless nobility.

HEALTH:

Chicago Offensive Rolls

American Legion Posts in Chicago continue to wage one of the most effective wars against polio of any local chapters of a civic organization. On July 14th, Chicago's Lafayette Post 159 became the 11th Chicago American Legion Post to conduct Salk vaccine inoculation clinics in its Post home in cooperation with the Chicago Board of Health, and a total of 1,511 Chicagoans were inoculated there on that date.

Total polio shots given in Chicago Legion Posts are now in the tens of thousands in America's best inoculated city.

Polio continues to be a menace, especially to new waves of children under age 6, unreached by school health programs and especially vulnerable to poliomyelitis.

Pioneers in what is now a tradition of Chicago Legion Posts providing massive free Salk clinics in their neighborhoods under Board of Health auspices are Harold A. Taylor Post 47, Darius-Girenas Post 271, Woodlawn Post 175 and Illiana Post 220 (*American Legion Magazine*, June, 1960, p. 30).

Others are Beverly Hills Post 407; Frank Hughes Post 316; Tattler Post 963; Mount Greenwood Post 844; South Shore Post 388 and Austin Post 52.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

NORMAN M. LYON, retired from Los Angeles office of Federal Housing Administration. He is vice-chmn of Legion's Nat'l Aeronautics and Space Committee.

ANTHONY P. DOWNEY, son of singer Morton Downey, seriously injured and his bride killed in Utah honeymoon auto accident.

STEWART MACDONALD, 18, Seattle, Wash., signed for big bonus by Boston Red Sox. He pitched no-hitter at Legion

Regional youth baseball tourney at Billings, Mont., a year ago.

WALTER (SPEEDY) TRAVIS, retired as South Dakota American Legion Dep't Adj't after 18 years in that position, BOB WHITTEMORE of Watertown, S.D. has succeeded Travis as Adj't.

DR. IRVING BRUCK, medical consultant for Legion's Nat'l Rehabilitation Division, promoted to Professor of Medicine at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

IRVIN L. COWGER, named chairman of the Kansas State Veterans Commission. He retired as Kansas American Legion Dep't Adj't, after 21 years' service in that post, in 1957.

JOHN J. HALL, New York, retired as Director of Esso Safety Foundation. He devised Legion's nat'l highway safety program in 1939.

JAMES V. DAY of Maine, resigned as Nat'l Public Relations Director of The American Legion.

ERLE COCKE, JR. of Georgia, Past Nat'l Cmdr (1950-51), named by Pres. Kennedy as alternate executive director, International Bank for Reconstruction.

Died

HARRY E. JANSEN, in Chicago. He was a Nat'l Field Representative of the Legion since 1946.

HARRY E. EDBLOM, Dep't Cmdr of

North Dakota American Legion in 1937.

FRANK M. GORDON, Oklahoma, a member of Legion's Nat'l Internal Affairs Commission since 1949.

ALLEN L. HENSON, Dep't Cmdr of Georgia American Legion in 1920-21.

THOMAS R. COWENLOCK, of Chicago, a Legion founder at Paris and St. Louis in 1919.

MRS. J. EARL MERIFIELD, wife of the Dep't Service Officer of the California American Legion.

ROBERT E. STEVENS, Dep't Cmdr of the North Carolina American Legion in 1943-44.

MICHAEL J. HEALY, of Chicago. He was Illinois' Legion Nat'l Executive Committeeman 1957-59.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

● Seabrook Farms (frozen foods), Bridgeton, N.J., is the New Jersey winner of the American Legion's annual citation for an outstanding record in hiring the physically handicapped. The Legion authorizes one such award in each state each year to encourage employment of those who are disabled.

● The American Legion's annual guide to college scholarships and career planning — *Need A Lift?* — is "a superb compilation" says noted education writer Dr. Benjamin Fine, in his book "*How to*

The proof is in the puffing!

PRINCE ALBERT has the flavor
most favored in the U.S.A.



- always tastes fresh
- mild, mellow flavor
- cool 'n' steady burning

PRINCE ALBERT

R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.,
Winston-Salem,
N. C.

MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Getting Up Nights, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

If you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be due to Glandular Inflammation. A constitutional Disease for which it is futile for sufferers to try to treat themselves at home.

To men of middle age or past this type of inflammation occurs frequently. It is accompanied by loss of physical vigor, graying of hair, forgetfulness and often increase in weight. Neglect of such Inflammation causes men to grow old before their time—premature senility and possible incurable conditions.

Most men, if treatment is taken in time, can be successfully NON-SURGICALLY treated for Glandular Inflammation. If the condition is aggravated by lack of treatment, surgery may be the only chance.

NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

The NON-SURGICAL New Type treatments used at the Excelsior Medical Clinic are the result of discoveries in recent years of new techniques and drugs plus over 20 years research by scientific technologists and Doctors.

Men from all walks of life and from over 1,000 communities have been successfully treated here at Excelsior Springs. They found soothing and comforting relief and new health in life.

EXAMINATION AT LOW COST

When you arrive here our Doctors who are experienced specialists make a complete examination. Your condition is frankly explained and then you decide if you will take the treatments needed. Treatments are so mild hospitalization is not needed—a considerable saving in expense.

Write Today For Our

The Excelsior Medical Clinic has published a New FREE Book that deals with diseases peculiar to men. It could prove of utmost importance to your future life. Write today. No obligation.

EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CLINIC

Dept. R 1151
Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Gentlemen: Kindly send me at once, your New FREE Book. I am interested in full information (Please Check Box)

☐ Hernia ☐ Rectal-Colon ☐ Glandular Inflammation

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____

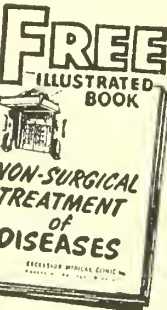
STATE _____

RECTAL-COLON

Are often associated with Glandular Inflammation. These disorders, we can successfully treat for you, at the same time we treat Glandular Inflammation.

REDUCIBLE HERNIA

Is also amenable to a painless Non-Surgical treatment that we have developed. Full details of this treatment given in our Free Book.



NEWS

Be Accepted by the College of Your Choice. Thousands of Legion Posts give "Need A Lift?" to their high school guidance teachers or student advisors each year. "I know of no better place to begin investigating [college] financial aids," says Dr. Fine.

● Archie Pozzi, Jr., of Carson City, Nev., has been named chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Contests Supervisory Committee. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of the late Richard Viancour, of Washington, D.C.

● The President of the United States will be the speaker at the Veterans Day ceremonies, Nov. 11, at Arlington Nat'l Cemetery for the first time since 1953.

● Every State Governor who is eligible to be a Legionnaire is a Legionnaire. That's 34 out of 50. Five are WWI vets, 29 are WW2 vets, one of whom is also a Korea vet.

● A new scholarship in electronics technology is being sponsored by the Rhode Island American Legion in conjunction with the Rhode Island Radio and Electronic School. 1961 male graduates of Rhode Island high schools can qualify on the basis of a competitive exam.

● The Air Force Academy Library is interested in obtaining published unit histories from Air Force units in WW2 and the Korean Conflict. Any person wishing to donate copies of these histories for use by Academy Cadets and faculty should write to: Director of the Library, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

● The Minnesota American Legion Auxiliary presented a check for \$1,000 to Brainerd State School and Hospital to start a library.

● A complete set of American Legion National Convention badges has been presented to the Detroit Historical Museum for public display purposes by the Judge John Faust Post 113 of that city.

● Three Nebraska American Legion Posts (No. 319, Cody; No. 161, Rushville; No. 34, Gordon) recently presented three TV sets, cigarettes and an hour-long musical show to the patients of the VA hospital in Hot Springs, S. Dak.

● The Junior-Senior Drum & Bugle Contest musical scores from the 1960 Nat'l Convention in Miami Beach are available in a stereo and monaural recording album with the Legion seal and

name at wholesale cost. Persons interested should contact: James J. Condon, Nat'l Hdqs., The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

● A 100-year-old Legionnaire is John C. Volz, of Post 57, Fowler, Ind. He served in WWI with the Canadians. He moved from Canada to Indiana after the war, and in 1928 joined the Legion. Born? April 21, 1861.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these comrades are urged to do so.

Notices are run at the request of The American Legion Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission. They are not accepted from other sources.

Readers wanting Legion help with claims should contact their local service officers.

Service officers unable to locate needed witnesses for claims development should refer the matter to the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission through normal channels, for further search before referral to this column.

Army

Military Police—791st MP Bat., Co. C, Spring 1942. Station Hospital, Fort Jackson, So. Car. Need to hear from **Captain Pitts** or other comrades who recall operation 1 underwent. Claim pending and affidavits needed. Write me: **Leonard E. Gilliam**, Rt. 3, Louisburg, N. Car.

Marines

1st Marine Div., Paris Island, 1947 — Need to contact comrades of **Don D. Woodall**, at time he was patient at Paris Island Base Hospital in 1947. Claim pending. Write: **Thomas R. Foreman**, Deputy Director, West Virginia Dep't of Veterans Affairs, 412 Kanawha Blvd., Charleston 1, W. Va.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

With these notices below, free reunion notices are suspended indefinitely.

Paid notices are available, though rates are high because of big circulation. Base rate \$18 a line. If interested, write: **Outfit Reunions**, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., N.Y. 19, N.Y. Say: "Please send paid notice info." Deadline for insertions is 35 days before 1st of month of date of issue.

Army

3rd Cavalry Group—Reunion in Sept. For details: **Constat J. Kazacos**, 1135 Lancaster Ave., Syracuse 10, N.Y.

35th-801st Aero Sqds (WWI)—Reunion in Sept. For details: **Deane K. Mitchell**, 44 Sumner Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

Camp Div Base Hospital Medical Detachment (WWI)—Reunion Sept-Oct. Details: **Henry C. Mades**, 453 Colonia Blvd., Colonia, N.J.

Navy

U.S.S. Leedstown (AP73)—Reunion in November. For details: **Frank A. Wiseman**, 104 W. 83rd St., New York 24, N.Y.

these—more than ever in its history—are not content to wallow in self-pitying reflections on our “decadence,” or to paint mischievous portraits of our country. They must be up and about helping our greatest resource—our worthy youth—to develop itself.

Of the young men in high school today, you, through your American Legion, will have sent 100,000 of the finest to the 49 Legion Boys’ States before they graduate (25,000 from junior classes last June, as many from each succeeding class as they become juniors).

Yet so great is our supply of young men of this calibre that you, as a Legionnaire, are under constant pressure to send more and more and more.

“We have to give more boys the op-

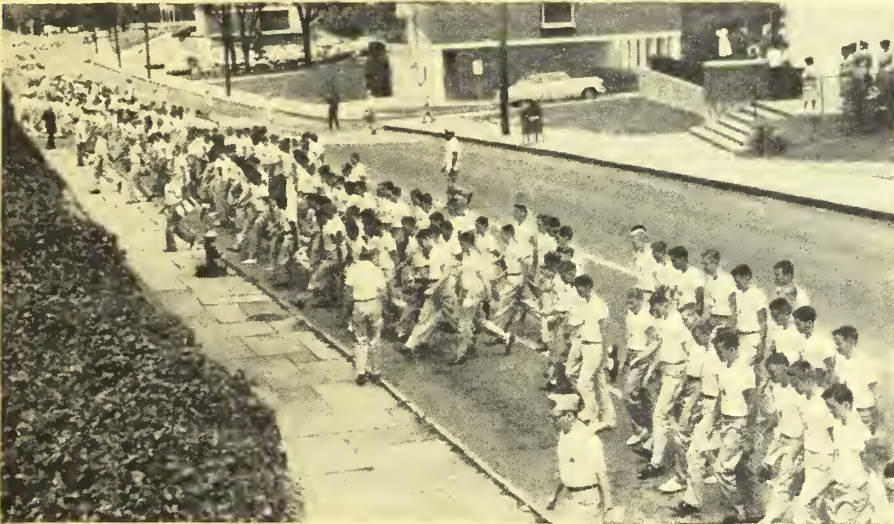
offer of officials to call off the review.

Read the words of the editor of the *East Oregonian* (Pendleton, Ore.) on his return from Oregon Boys’ State at Corvallis: “It would be good for all detractors of this generation to meet these boys—who will be the leaders of their generation.”

“Make no mistake about that,” the Pendleton editor continued, “They will take over. The delinquents won’t.”

Or jump to Columbia, South Carolina and read another editor as he writes: “Concern for the nation’s future leadership fades considerably when your town is visited by such as comprise the Boys’ State convening here June 11-18.

... Under the sponsorship of The American Legion . . . this is a . . . model gov-



HOW DOES A BOYS’ STATE CROSS THE ROAD? In order to move 900 boys and staff across busy George St. in New Brunswick, N. J. to get to chow on the Rutgers U. campus without holding up traffic all day, Director Harold Eaton forms a company front over a quarter-mile long, and N. J.’s choice high school juniors cross as one man.

portunity to participate in Boys’ State,” declared Governor John Patterson, of Alabama, last June.

“Expand Boys’ State, keep developing it,” the Colorado American Legion was urged by Gov. Stephen R. McNichols, after the Governor had again attended Colorado Boys State and submitted himself to cross-examination by the boys.

At the same time, the President of the University of Colorado, Quigg Newton, asked the Colorado Legion to make its Boys’ State “a permanent part of our university” because “it has been a great contribution in quickening the interest of our high school boys in public affairs.”

It is the boys, quite as much as the Legion’s remarkable Boys’ State program, which provokes such zeal. And “zeal” is the only word for what a Boys’ State inspires in an observer.

Picture Gov. W. W. Barron, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Barron, standing—soaked—in a pouring rain to review West Virginia Boys’ State at Jackson Mill last June 8 when they adamantly refused an

ernment, operated by selected high school juniors from all parts of the state. . . . Gentlemen, young and old, in the face of alarming juvenile delinquency statistics and world crisis, we salute you!”

Listen to Cliff Shaw, whose business is speaking to youth groups for Arkansas colleges, as he tells the Arkansas American Legion Boys’ State: “Of all the speaking engagements I have accepted, I consider this the number one request.”

It’s not hard to distinguish real enthusiasm from routine politeness. Listen to the real Governor of South Dakota, Gov. Archie Grubbard, as he invites the boy Governor of the 1961 South Dakota Boys’ State, John Willcockson, to visit him.

A handshake and a quick photo for the papers? Not so. “Spend the night at the Executive Mansion,” says Gov. Grubbard. “Sit through the day with me in the office greeting visitors, seeing the mail, hearing telephone calls, learning what a day as Governor is like.”

Visualize Jim Kee, administrative as-

YOUR SAVINGS

EARN MORE

4 1/2% INSURED

Wise saving means higher dividends with insured safety. Prudential Savings gives you both. Watch your account grow faster, under full insurance to \$20,000.00 by Security Financial Ins. Corp., chartered expressly for the purpose of financial insurance, and operating under license and supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of Maryland.

CONVENIENT!

Whether to save or withdraw, we’re as near as your mailbox. We are proud of having honored, always, every withdrawal request instantly when requested. FREE Save-by-Airmail envelopes always pay all postage both ways.

FREE

THRIFT GIFTS



PHILCO "SLENER" SEVENTEENER
Briefcase thin, "cool chassis" design. Scan-tenna for perfect reception. 17 inch picture. FREE with \$5000 account.



FISHING KIT
Mitchell 304 Spinning reel, cross-wind gears, ultra-light weight. Glass rod and tackle box. FREE with \$1,000 account.



6 TRANSISTOR RADIO
Amazing power and tone. Fine tuning & selectivity. Fully Guaranteed. Leather case and antenna included. FREE with \$1,000 account.



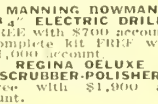
25-INCH POWER MOWER
3 Horse-power, 4-cycle Briggs & Stratton engine. Fingertip controls. Staggered wheels—no lawn scalping. FREE with \$2,500 account.



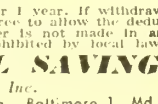
SMITH-CORONA PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
World's best selling portable. FREE with \$2,750 account.



REMINGTON ROLL-A-MATIC SHAV-ER
As seen on TV. FREE with \$1,000 account.



ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE
Complete with attractive case. FREE with \$2,500 account.



14" ELECTRIC DRILL
FREE with \$700 account. Complete kit FREE with \$1,000 account.

PRUDENTIAL SAVINGS & LOAN, Inc.

Room 29, Prudential Bldg., Baltimore 1, Md.

ROOM 29, Prudential Savings & Loan, Inc.
Prudential Bldg., 31 W. North Ave., Baltimore 1, Md.
My choice of FREE GIFT is.....
I enclose \$..... (or passbook) to open my account.
NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....
Free Fact-Gift Brochure #29. Send name and address today.

sistant to his mother, U.S. Representative Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.) as, on a moment's notice, he gives over last June 22 to pinch hit at District of Columbia Boys' State, taking the boys personally to the floor of the House of Representatives to hold a session there.

Listen to Wisconsin Governor Gaylord Nelson identify Wisconsin Boys' State as "a powerful influence in starting hundreds of young men each year down the road to active and informed participation in government."

Listen to Gov. F. Ray Keyser, Jr., of Vermont, as he says that he "cannot recommend Boys' State too highly." And

Court who, after nine years of bringing his bench experience to Oklahoma Boys' State, says that the reaction of the boys "overwhelmingly demonstrates" its "inestimable value." Or to Wyoming Gov. Jack R. Gage as he says that nothing The American Legion *could* do would be better for our youth and future than what Wyoming Boys' State is doing. Or to Maryland's U. S. Senator John Marshall Butler and Attorney General Thomas B. Finan, as they say of Maryland Boys' State that it "leaves no fear for the future with such young men as our leaders" (Butler) and "nothing does more for the present and fu-

his successors as he stepped down to make way for Kiger: "We have great responsibilities as youth . . . We are slapped in the face by the force of our responsibilities . . . The training you receive here will be of great value to you throughout your life . . ."

The world of this year's Boys Staters is not an easy one for their elders to introduce them to because of the enormous difference in perspective.

They were born about 1944. They have no memory of World War Two. The Korean Conflict was a fuzzy news incident of their early childhood. They recall dimly the Presidency of Harry S. Truman, but Eisenhower's is the only former Presidency of clear memory.

To them, the conflict with communism "always was," for the Bolshevik seizure of the Russian Revolution was "ancient history" at their birth, the Berlin Airlift happened before they could read, they were about six when China became communist. The New Deal is about as new to them as Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech is to older Americans of today. Herbert Hoover as President is to them as Grover Cleveland was to WWI vets and William McKinley to WW2 vets. Franklin Roosevelt's first term is longer ago to them than Teddy's was to WW2 vets. Lindbergh's flight is as ancient as Steve Brody's jump from the Brooklyn Bridge is to some elders.

During their entire life, the U.S. has drafted men into military service, a situation in peacetime unknown to any earlier generation, and a reminder that in every sense but the official one we have been at war since their birth.

They are the only generation of Americans to have lived from infancy to early manhood in an aura of continual national peril. No older generation can see their world their way.

But they are not to be pitied for having inherited problems, for each generation has inherited its own, and has had its own perspective.

The question before the house is: When you toss out the delinquents and the self-pitiers, and the attention seekers and the deviates, are there some unheralded *men* left to run America tomorrow and hand the tradition of freedom on to *their* children?

There are indeed, by the millions, and every Legionnaire should visit his Boys State before he dies to see tomorrow's America today with his own eyes . . . to know for certain that the vital force which will see America survive and grow is everywhere around us except in our journalism, our literature and our cinema.

THE END

Boys' State photos: Georgia—GEORGIA AMERICAN LEGION, Atlanta; Kansas—KANSAS AMERICAN LEGION, Topeka; Maine—OSCAR NELDER, Presque Isle; New Jersey and Pennsylvania—R. B. PITKIN, American Legion Magazine; New Mexico—NEW MEXICO AMERICAN LEGION, Albuquerque; North Carolina—NORTH CAROLINA AMERICAN LEGION, Raleigh; North Dakota—DAN OLSON, Fargo; Washington—LEE MERRILL, Tacoma.



NORTH CAROLINA: Time out for horseshoe pitching (left), then back to business quizzing Thad Eure, N. C. Secretary of State (right), was part of the agenda for 350 boys at the Legion's North Carolina Boys' State on the U.N.C. campus in Chapel Hill.

then adds that he has for years been the Boys' State chairman of his Legion Post, does anything asked of him by Vermont Boys' State—and cites his own experience as a boy at Vermont Boys' State two decades ago as the earliest impetus to his own career in public leadership.

Hear Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, make a state occasion of the meeting of 270 Idaho youths at Boise Junior College by proclaiming the week of June 11 last as Boys' State Week throughout Idaho, and urging all in the state to follow the "example set by the Legion."

Observe Gov. Norman A. Erbe of Iowa, who could have satisfied all obligations with his opening day address to the 769 boys at Iowa Boys' State, as they organized at Camp Dodge, but who came back a few days later to work with them as the boys met in the halls of the state legislature.

Listen to Prof. J. O. Christianson, Director of Short Courses for the University of Minnesota on its St. Paul Campus as he says that the Minnesota Boys' State is the most outstanding short course held there. Or to Gov. Ross Barnett as he says that there is no finer youth program in the State of Mississippi. Or to Zollie Steakley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas as he says that it is impossible to overstate the potential worth of Texas Boys' State to Texas or the United States. Or to Ben T. Williams, Chief Justice of the Oklahoma Supreme

Court (Finan). Or to Raul Spindola, personal representative of President Lopez Matcos of Mexico, as he explains why he spent a week last June at Maryland Boys' State on the U. of Maryland campus at College Park, to wit: "With a view to establishing a similar program in Mexico for Mexican youths."

How come such vast enthusiasm for America's much-abused teen-agers among knowledgeable leaders everywhere?

The young men whom you send to Boys' State don't play childish games there. They are vitally concerned with the problems of their states and their country, and with learning the conduct of public affairs with reference to their responsibilities.

As a brief example, the West Virginia Boys' State this year, acting as a legislature, passed an 85 million dollar budget and enacted 24 pieces of legislation, including a bill to require that West Virginia's public schools teach a course on "Democracy vs. Communism."

It directed much of its attention to West Virginia's troubled state economy, which Glenn Kiger, successful candidate for Boys State Governor, had made a plank of his winning platform with the slogan: "Instead of a state among mountains, let's make West Virginia a Mountain among states."

Last year's boy Governor, Dean Thompson, now ready for college, told

new furniture, new rugs, new lamps. The husband can't help but agree, yet asks, "Great, but who's going to pay for them?" The advertiser's financial support is vital to the TV industry. Without it there'd be no means of providing programs of any kind.

The cost of putting on a TV program has continued to increase until it is almost prohibitive. The cost for time, production and talent is at an alltime high. Naturally, sponsors want programs with the widest appeal in order to get the most people to watch.

A network estimate for prime evening time, between 7 and 11, is \$125,000 an hour. Even broken into quarters, it's still expensive. To that sum add the costs of talent and production and the total expense is staggering to all but a bigtime advertiser with plenty to spend.

The "Barbara Stanwyck Show," which hasn't too great a viewing audience (app. 4,643,000), costs \$103,000 for each half-hour program. "Riverboat," a full hour show costs \$190,000 to put on; "Wells Fargo," a half-hour, costs \$90,000 and the ill-fated "Dante" cost \$120,000 for a half-hour show. When a sponsor is spending that kind of money, he wants to be sure. To make it easier for him, the networks put on multiple-sponsored shows wherein four or six or even more advertisers participate and share in the production of a program. This method often works out better for the network, too, because there is less dictation from a sponsor. If he's only one of six he can't have too much to say on how the show should be put on.

According to a recent national report by Nielsen, one of the three major rating services in the TV audience measurement field, the 10 shows with the biggest audiences are:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|
| (1) "Gunsmoke" | CBS | 35.3 |
| (2) Andy Griffith | CBS | 29.3 |
| (3) "Wagon Train" | NBC | 29.0 |
| (4) "Have Gun, Will Travel" | CBS | 28.5 |
| (5) "Candid Camera" | CBS | 28.5 |
| (6) Danny Thomas | CBS | 27.3 |
| (7) "The Price Is Right" | NBC | 26.7 |
| (8) "Real McCoys" | ABC | 25.8 |
| (9) "Rawhide" | CBS | 25.7 |
| (10) "Untouchables" | ABC | 25.4 |

The next most popular are "My Three Sons," "Route 66," Garry Moore, Jack Benny, "The Flintstones," Red Skelton, "77 Sunset Strip," and Ed Sullivan.

Nielsen, Trendex and Arbitron, in measuring public reaction to programs, get their figures from monitors attached to TV sets in representative homes or by telephone surveys. These polls are purely quantitative and have nothing to do with quality. They may show how many sets

are tuned in at a given time, but they cannot show the degree to which the viewer likes or dislikes what is being seen or even how much attention, if any, he is paying. A viewer doesn't necessarily turn off a program he doesn't enjoy, or isn't watching.

Because of these ratings, TV concentrates heavily on a handful of familiar formats. Actually, the rating reports determine the content of most network programs. Yet in turn there is no agency to doublecheck the accuracy of the rating systems. Whatever the services report, good or bad, is accepted as final by the TV industry.

Sen. Mike Monroney (D. Okla.) challenged program ratings when he declared, "The networks are victims of them. Madison Avenue is a victim of them. The people are victims of them. It's a vicious circle made on scattered samples."

President LeRoy Collins of the NAB went further than that when he said, "I am not charging the rating services with corruption or bad motives. But what I have trouble digesting is that we have no way of knowing up to this time how near what they report approximates the truth about actual broadcast audiences."

Ten years ago, Joyce C. Hall of Hallmark Cards Inc., held out over network opposition for the kind of programs he wanted — a quality show six times a year to be tied in with the major holidays on which greeting cards are sent. The "Hall of Fame" program began in that way.

Since then this quality entertainment has won more awards for artistic endeavor than any other on the air. The Hallmark two-hour production of "Macbeth" recently took five Emmy Awards for the best drama, actor, actress, the direction and program. In addition, another award went to president Hall for his staunch backing of programs with intellectual substance as well as dramatic appeal. "We try not to annoy people with the commercials," states Hall. The fact that more than 4 million Hallmark cards are sold every day speaks well for this philosophy.

Programs with relatively small but devoted audiences may be more effective than programs with larger but less devoted followers. The selections made by members of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences were quite different from the top-rated shows of Nielsen, Trendex and Arbitron.

If ever TV is to triumph over mediocrity, the durable Hollywood formats must go and originality and experimentation must be encouraged. The most oft-repeated mistake of TV is not to make full and proper use of the talents of truly gifted artists and writers in the

EAT ANYTHING WITH FALSE TEETH



Trouble with loose plates that slip, rock or cause sore gums? Try Brimms Plasti-Liner. One application makes plates fit snugly without powder, paste or cushions. Brimms Plasti-Liner adheres permanently to your plate; ends the bother of temporary applications. With plates held firmly by Plasti-Liner, **YOU CAN EAT ANYTHING!** Simply lay soft strip of Plasti-Liner on troublesome upper or lower. Bite and it molds perfectly. Easy to use, tasteless, odorless, harmless to you and your plates. Removable as directed. Money-back guarantee. At your drug counter. \$1.50 reliner for one plate; \$2.50, two plates. Plasti-Liner, Inc., Dept. AL-1 1075 Main St., Buffalo 9, N.Y.

BRIMMS PLASTI-LINER
THE PERMANENT DENTURE RELINER

Smoke for Relief —

ASTHMA-HAYFEVER



try them FREE

Sufferers from Asthma and the discomforts of excessive secretions in the nasal passages associated with Hay Fever have, far over 60 years, found quick, temporary relief by smoking PAGE'S INHALERS. Pleasant, inexpensive.

SOLD AT LEADING DRUG STORES

For free samples, write
Consolidated Chemical Co.,
835A Cherry St., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES

Throw Away That Old-Fashioned



that fails to hold, can lead to double hernia (36% of single hernias become double), risks health! Get full facts FREE about Miller's patented designs and materials . . . Condition-Fitting-Method. Get BALANCED SUPPORT both sides at no extra cost.

Dept. 53-N, FRED B. MILLER
Hagerstown, Maryland



Make Rubber Stamps for BIG PAY



Need more money? Earn \$30-\$50 a week, spare time, at home making rubber stamps for offices, factories, individuals. Hundreds of uses. Hundreds of prospects—everywhere. Right in your own community. Turn out special stamps for names, addresses, notices, prices, etc., in minutes with table-top machine. We furnish everything and help finance you. Write for free facts. No salesman calls.

Rubber Stamp Div., 1512 Jarvis Ave., Dept. R-8-K, Chicago 26

FEET OR TOES ITCH?

Beware! Athlete's Foot Starts Just That Way!

Get Dr. Scholl's Solvex at once. Stops intense itching right off. Instantly kills fungi on contact; helps heal red, raw, cracked or peeling skin. Sold everywhere.

Dr. Scholl's SOLVEX



Fill Flaws In Plywood

Handles like putty. Hardens like wood.

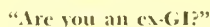
PLASTIC WOOD®

The Genuine—Accept No Substitutes.

The networks can't impose the tastes of the minorities, no matter how elevated or desirable, on the majority of the people if they prefer something simple. Not

Perhaps, for the sake of viewers, the networks should have a new way of selling shows to sponsors. For example, the sponsor who gets top ratings with a pop-

The best possibility for better programming is the increasing importance of videotape which enables local stations to buy quality shows from independent TV producers instead of relying on repeats and old movies. These videotape programs often cater to special rather than general interests. When videotape is used more widely, there will be a lot more special-interest TV stations to undercut the networks, just as happened in radio. Just as station WQXR in New York City proved that good music, unspoiled by annoying commercials, could build an audience and prove profitable to a small station, it is hoped that videotape



will permit individual stations to show quality TV.

The inevitability of pay TV has the Theatre Owners of America so concerned that they have formed an anti-pay TV committee which is successfully stalling the venture with court action. They realize that when pay TV gets rolling it could gradually black out free TV and movie theatres by having its network outbid advertisers for all the best programs and talent. Furthermore, pay TV could well bring back the Hollywood studios and the star system. Production of quality programs could be as vast as in the old days, perhaps as high as 800 pictures a year.

A further problem with TV is the content of the "screaming, cajoling and off-fending" commercials.

According to the experts, pay TV, to operate successfully, would need at least one-third of the 50 million sets now in use. And the cost to each set owner, apart from installation and maintenance would be about \$100 a year for programs.

Color TV sets are at last beginning to boom. More are being sold than ever before. Until a short time ago only RCA made color sets. Now Zenith, Magnavox, Admiral, Emerson, Packard-Bell, Olympic and Sylvania are turning them out and the volume production is bringing down the cost which originally was too prohibitive for the average viewer. However, it's still pretty high, almost \$500 for a table model, and the chances are prices will be about the same until a less costly color picture tube can be made.

Meanwhile, there'll be more color programs this coming season. NBC promises an increase of practically 60 percent. "The Dinah Shore Show," for example, will be live and in color from Hollywood; the "Long John Silver" adventure series will be in color too, as will the Walt Disney series. There will be more Technicolor feature films available than last season.

Possibly in another 10 years or so most television will be in color and all sets be able to receive it. But for the time being it's still that unanswered question—who's going to pay for it?

About the likeliest looking change for the better this fall will be the weekly showing by NBC of "Saturday Night at the Movies" which will feature a major, full-length, uncut prestige film from the 20th Century-Fox roster of post-1950 pictures, the first ever released to TV. It's the costliest investment ever made by NBC in any single program venture. But just look at the films you'll be seeing: "A Streetcar Named Desire" with Marlon Brando and Vivien Leigh; "How To Marry a Millionaire" with Marilyn Monroe, Betty Grable, and Lauren Bacall; "Snows of Kilimanjaro" with Gregory

Peck, Ava Gardner and Susan Hayward; "What Price Glory" with James Cagney; "There's No Business Like Show Business" with Marilyn Monroe and Ethel Merman; "People Will Talk" with Cary Grant; "Garden of Evil" with Gary Cooper and Susan Hayward; "The Glass Menagerie" with Kirk Douglas and Jane Wyman. There'll be other box-office hits starring Danny Kaye, Marlene Dietrich, Spencer Tracy, James Stewart, Barbara Stanwyck, Clifton Webb and James Mason.

NBC reportedly paid \$20 million for the first 30 of these prestige films that will be pitted against such TV stalwarts as "Gunsmoke," "Have Gun, Will Travel" and "Checkmate." None of the films will be cut so they'll run till shown in full. The cost to the sponsors—and there are several in the big-name class—is \$30,000 per commercial minute. What your local movie theatre owner thinks of this stupendous deal, which will certainly keep even more patrons out of his theatre on the biggest night of the week, is probably unprintable. TV has given him enough headaches already without using Hollywood itself to destroy him completely. It's ironic that TV, the biggest factor in Hollywood's decline, should now bolster its own leadership by using the very medium it fought to dethrone.

And what about educational TV?

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson continues to express hope for the establishment of a national television network devoted to educational TV. As chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, he feels such a network would be more effective than anything else in improving the programs on commercial television. The senator still plans to put through a bill authorizing Federal grants of \$1 million to each State and the District of Columbia to build and equip educational TV stations. Enormous as it seems, the sum of \$1 million is approximately the cost of only four TV spectacles.

Development of a national educational TV network would be entirely possible if enough State-owned stations were built. Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who earlier opposed Magnuson's bill for State aid, has had a change of heart and now promises the Administration's help in building educational TV stations, not on an outright basis, but rather on a dollar-matching plan.

Perhaps, if there were a government-subsidized network it could be devoted to more than educational TV. It could also telecast news and public-affairs programs which are economically a problem for the commercial networks. Let's not forget that TV isn't just for those who never went to college. It's also for those who did.

THE END

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ROD AND GUN CLUB



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AFTER FIRING 64,120 ROUNDS of ammunition, the smoke has cleared and the winners of the annual American Legion Postal Rifle and Pistol Matches, conducted by the National Rifle Association, have been announced. Lawrence G. Bjorneby, Kalispell, Mont., was high man in the individual rifle match. National rifle team honors went to American Legion Post 25, Windsor, Vt., and Gresham Post 30, Gresham, Ore. Department individual rifle award winners were Pennsylvania, Oregon, Delaware, Louisiana and Illinois. Department rifle team winners were Gun Club Post 134 (team 1), Morton Grove, Ill.; and Maj. David McKelvy Peterson Post 254, Honesdale, Pa. In the individual pistol match competition N. R. Plunkett, Fort Worth, Tex., won first place. American Legion Posts wishing to take advantage of this nation-wide event may do so by writing to the National Americanism Commission, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind., for their entry blank.



WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE? If you know anything about boats you will recognize several violations of elementary safety rules in the above illustration. How many can you spot? Correct answers will be found on the facing page.

CAMERA FANS who carry photographic equipment when hunting and fishing should keep photo light meters as far as possible from compasses. A light meter can seriously affect a compass reading even when the two instruments are an arm's length apart. Your best bet is to have a companion carry the meter if you are the compass-bearer. This reminder comes from N. Noy, Hammond, Ind.

AN INGENIOUS STOVE that weighs only a pound and a half, called the Taykit 101 Pocket Stove has recently been placed on the market. Using any kind of fuel, this American-made unit will burn for approximately 90 minutes with one filling of its 5-ounce fuel tank. It can also be used in the home workshop since its design permits its hot flame to be directed much like a blowtorch. It is obtainable from Pocket Stove, 1383 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C., at \$12.95.

BOY SCOUT TERRY BRECHBILL, of Burwell, Nebr., reminds us of a veritable gold mine of information about the great outdoors, an all-time bestseller in this field. This is the "Boy Scout Handbook," almost 500 pages of authoritative information, and it sells for \$1 wherever Boy Scout supplies are available.



HERE IS A TIP for those who may come in contact with ticks. Find a bottle with an opening about the size of a dime, says E. E. Stratton, of White Salmon, Wash., fill it with turpentine and carry it with you. If you find a tick on you, cover him with the opening of the bottle, tip it over so he's saturated with turpentine, and he'll soon relax so you can remove him without pulling his head off to cause infection. The turpentine acts as an antiseptic.

WAX INSTEAD OF OIL is recommended by Ken Blackington, of Camden, Maine, to keep guns from rusting. A light coating of wax on all outer surfaces, he says, is more effective than oil since it does not evaporate.

A NEW CATALOG, which pictures and describes the complete line of Remington sporting firearms, has just been published by Remington Arms Co., Inc. Listing prices and complete specifications, it is available free of charge from the company. Just write to the Advertising Division, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

YOU CAN CHASE PESTS from their holes with a little gasoline, according to Bob Tucker, Sr., of Houston, Tex. Coons, rabbits, possums, skunks and snakes can be evicted if you wrap a rag over the end of a hose, stick it in the hole, then pour a small quantity of gasoline through the hose. The pests, says Bob, can't stand gasoline fumes and will want out. He further says he routed nine rattlesnakes from one hole in this way and caught them with a fish net fitted over the entrance.

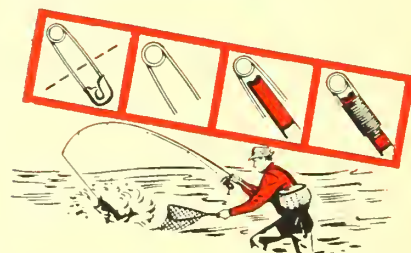
IF YOUR FISHING LINE becomes snagged, says Harold Koster, of Wayland, Mich., you are likely to break your rod if you do what comes naturally. That is, if

you raise the rod and start pulling. You will pull the hook tighter into whatever is holding it and snap the pole. Instead, lay the rod down, grab the line and pull straight back on it. When you release it, the line will usually snap back and release the hook. If it does not you have lost only a hook, not a rod.

A "TRIPLE PLAY" DINGHY which can serve as a rowboat, sailboat or outboard has been introduced by the Wham-O Mfg. Co., of San Gabriel, Calif. Called the Hamilton, this model is made of Marlex polyethylene, and although it is 7 feet long, has a 42-inch beam, and can handle a 5-horsepower motor, it weighs only 42 pounds. Because of this it can easily be carried in a station wagon or on the roof of a car. It can accommodate three adults and comes equipped with a mast holder. The price is \$89.95. With sail and accessories it is \$129.95.

IN A RECENT ISSUE we described the versatile .22 caliber Mossberg Targo which can be used as a rifle or a smoothbore, with adapters. Here's another way of using such a firearm, suggested by John V. Lindsey of Hallettsville, Tex. Loaded with .22 shot it can be used to train young bird dogs. Because of its light report this load will not cause the dog to become gun shy. "Pest birds" such as English sparrows serve as game to be retrieved.

TO KEEP ROPES from fraying when they are cut, H. Muller, of Danboro, Pa., recommends that you first wrap the part you are cutting with friction tape. About three inches of rope should be wrapped in this fashion and the cut made through the middle of the taped section.



A QUICK REPAIR for a broken fishing rod tip is described by Rod Arnall, of Baxter Springs, Kans. All you need is a safety pin. Cut off the end which can be opened and closed, leaving the end which has the circle. Bend the two projecting prongs together and wrap to the broken tip. The line of course runs through the opening made by the circular end of the erstwhile pin.

OUTBOARD ENTHUSIASTS are unhappily aware that litterbugs do not restrict their activities to dry land. The results of their activities are unsesthetic at best and dangerous at worst. One of the most objectionable practices of the waterborne litterbug is the way he disposes of tin cans by simply throwing them overboard where they may float for days, constituting a water hazard. Russell J. De Benedetto, of Port Allen, La., suggests a simple way of stopping all this. When you have emptied the can punch holes in the bottom as well as the top of the can so it will make a quick descent.

DOES YOUR POST have a rifle range where hunting rifles may be sighted-in? If so you can perform an important public service by inviting hunters generally to use your range prior to the start of hunting season. By so doing you will not only give these shooters a better chance to get game but you'll be promoting safety by giving them a chance to familiarize themselves with their firearms. It is hardly necessary to point out that all too many hunters go afield without knowing as much as they should about their rifles and shotguns. Usually they do this because it is not easy to find suitable facilities where sighting-in can be done, and this is where your Post can help out. Incidentally, if your Post does not have a rifle range, this is another reason for considering one. It can help to get and keep members.



IF YOU LIKE to handle guns but dislike the idea of covering them with sweaty fingerprints, here is a suggestion from Mrs. Jesse R. Evans, of Flemingsburg, Ky. Get a pair of cheap cotton gloves, pour a little oil directly on them and then handle the gun to your heart's content. Instead of taking a chance on causing rust you'll be giving your firearm extra protection.

CUSTOM GUNS at reasonable prices can be had from the Kodiak Mfg. Co., of North Haven, Conn., which offers a wide assortment of barreled actions, barrels, actions and stocks. There's a catalogue available, if you write to P.O. Box 185, North Haven. Kodiak also manufactures the only auto-loading .22 Magnum rifle on the market. Called the Model 260, it is priced at \$59.95.

A CHARCOAL FIRE is sometimes hard to get going, particularly when briquettes are used. However, Stan DeWitt of Rockford, Ill., says he has no trouble when he uses the following method: First he cuts the bottom out of a 2-pound coffee can or a can of similar size and shape. Next he fills it with charcoal and pours lighter fluid on it. Then he lifts the can so it is an inch or so off the base it is resting on and touches a match to it. Red coals are soon ready to do your cooking. The secret is the draft produced by the chimney-like coffee can.

MAKE YOUR OWN "barometer," urges Richard Bacon, of Rogers, N. Mex. All you need, he says, is some cobalt chloride which you can probably get at your drug store. You mix about a half-teaspoonful in a little water and soak a piece of cloth in it. When it dries you pin it on your hat, attach it to your fishing pole or fasten it to any other convenient place. When the piece of cloth turns blue you know you are in for good weather. When it turns pink it is going to be rainy or stormy.

6,300,000 DEAD FISH resulted from waste matter discharged into lakes and streams last year, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The greatest killer was industrial pollutants. Agricultural poisons placed second as the cause of fish mortality. Other harmful sources were domestic sewage, mining operations, pipeline ruptures, shipping discharges, and wastes from airfields and diesel pumping stations.

AN UNPLEASANT SUBJECT, sewage is the basis of many complaints being directed to Senators and Congressmen these days, and you might want to add yours. Seems that there's a plan under way to build a sewage disposal plant on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River right across from historic Mount Vernon. A local public body is moving to condemn the land at that point, and it is being opposed by the Accokeek Foundation, a non-profit organization which is trying to preserve and protect the land opposite Washington's homestead.

ANOTHER FISHING TIP comes from Christopher Tuerff, of Anderson, Ind. He uses what he calls a "neat hook pack." He makes this out of cellophane, one inch wide, by laying his fish hooks on the sticky side and then covering them with a second strip, sticky side down. Hooks, he says, remain sharp and do not become tangled.

A LONG-LASTING outdoor light can be made from a brick, according to Rick Roberts, Cedar Point, Kan. Soak the brick in kerosene for from 24 to 30 hours and it will absorb enough fuel to burn for from three to five hours. It should be suspended by a wire so that it will not set fire to anything.

IN CASE OF TROUBLE while hunting or on vacation, Charles W. Jarvis, Sr., of Arco, N.J., suggests that you carry an identification card that tells where you are staying locally. If you should have an accident this can help the police who otherwise might have to check out the home address given on most identification cards and papers.

DENTAL FLOSS is excellent for emergency repairs, says Robert Dominick, of Chino, Calif., and he recommends that it be included in any sewing kit. Indeed, he points out that the handy flat containers of dental floss, plus a needle or two, make a highly practical sewing kit. The tough floss works on canvas, leather and heavy cloth.

THAT BOAT PICTURE on the preceding page shows five violations of rules for safe boating. There are too many people in the small boat. No life preservers are in evidence. Tying up to a channel marker is contrary to regulations. The two fishermen have no business fishing in a channel. The big boat is endangering life by speeding through an area filled with small craft.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a check for \$5.00. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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NO AGENT WILL CALL

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CITY _____ STATE _____

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AMERICA'S HAPPIEST HUNTING GROUNDS

(Continued from page 19)

with quail, chukar, partridges, ducks, and, infrequently, turkeys.

"Even grandpa" one wide-eyed preserve hunter stated last fall, "never had shooting like this."

Grandpa had far better wildfowling, however, than the current corps of hunters will enjoy during the 1961 season. Geese are holding their own and will furnish good shooting in such widely scattered places as Cairo, Ill.; Eagle Lake vicinity, Tex.; Mattamuskeet, N. C., and along the Louisiana Gulf Coast; but it's a different, unhappy story with their smaller cousins, the ducks.

Perhaps there will be a few more, but only a few more, ducks than last season in the eastern half of the United States this fall. Unfortunately they still haven't recovered from a series of poor nesting seasons in Canada's prairie provinces where most of them are hatched. The 1961 Waterfowl Regulations have not been established by the Federal Government as this is written, but no doubt the seasons will be short, maybe as short as 30 days along the Atlantic seaboard and in the Mississippi Valley. In addition, the shooting of such species as redheads, canvasbacks and ruddies will probably be forbidden altogether. But in any case every duck hunter should consult the laws before he steps into his blind.

This year's best duck hunting will no doubt occur along the Pacific, particularly in Alaskan coastal waters and around the San Francisco Bay area.

Of all the wingshooters and scattergunners, none is more serious than those hard-core sportsmen who tramp the

woods and thickets for ruffed grouse. As usual this fall they'll leave plenty of footprints, but they'll also find a good supply of birds from New England to northern Minnesota. Grouse, or "pats," are also relatively plentiful in northern Wisconsin and on Michigan's Upper Peninsula. And the grouse season in southern Ohio's hill country will last for four full months, beginning in October. Summing up, the outlook for grouse is excellent.

When sportsmen say "birds" almost anywhere in the South, they mean bobwhite quail. Last year was a good season for birds and it should be at least as good in '61. That's happy news on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line.

One particularly happy hunting ground for quail is southern Georgia where President Eisenhower often hunted. Another is South Carolina's lowlands, that region of the lower Santee and Cooper River drainage where open seasons are longer and bag limits more generous on many species than anywhere else in the country. What's probably the world's best coon hunting, for instance, exists right here; there's no closed season and no bag limit on raccoons. The deer season opens Aug. 15 and ends Jan. 1 with a limit of five bucks per hunter! No other State approaches it. In addition there's fair-to-middling hunting for doves, rabbits, possums, wild hogs, bobcats, turkeys and geese, the last at Santee-Cooper Reservoir.

While speaking of the South, another fine quail area, Mississippi's Yazoo Delta, also has excellent mixed-bag hunting. All of the land hereabouts is privately

owned and much of it is posted. But still a visitor doesn't have too much trouble getting permission to hunt, either from the landowner or from a hunting club member who leased the shooting rights.

Quail hunters in the Southwest will be pleased to learn that all signs point to good gunning for "blues" (scaled quail, really) over much of their range, especially in west Texas. Elsewhere in the State, bobwhites are abundant.

Many American boys learn to hunt because cottontails are handy in nearby briar patches or because squirrels are plentiful in local woodlots. And as it happens, these two popular animals still provide an incredible amount of sport and delicious meat for neophyte and veteran hunters alike from coast to coast.

The most likely places to find squirrels are in the hardwood forests of the Southeast and Midwest. Squirrel populations have a tendency to fluctuate which means there are both good and lean years. But even during the poor years, a sportsman can find plenty of them in such widely scattered sections as the Ozarks, in the Appalachians from West Virginia southward to North Carolina, and in Kentucky's Cumberland Mountains. Look for squirrels also in Mississippi and Arkansas pecan groves and in swamps where there is a mixture of tree species.

Rabbits promise to be plentiful this fall in the belt from Tennessee and Kentucky westward to Kansas and Nebraska. Year in and year out central Missouri is fertile cottontail country.

In many parts of the United States, deer hunting becomes one of the most important and colorful rites of autumn. In many crossroads communities, a man is known by his prowess as a deer hunter more than anything else which is good because deer hunting is a healthy, wholesome, hard-to-match sport. Deer are clever, wily and elusive enough as targets to rank them with the greatest of game animals and nowhere are they more plentiful than in North America. In 1961, only a few States will not have open seasons.

When you discuss the best deer-hunting areas, you have to include Modoc County, Calif., which is just about the best deer region in a top deer State. Another promised land for deer hunters is the Gila National Forest in N. Mex. A part of the Forest, the Gila Wilderness, is a spectacularly rugged and completely roadless area where you travel on foot only—your horse's or your own. But the mule deer are big and, it seems, everywhere. Local ranchers and pack-trip outfitters in the vicinity of Silver City welcome non-residents who sometimes bag



"We decided not to put it off any longer."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

elk, lions or turkeys as well as deer.

But maybe Utah has the greatest buckskin bonanza of all because for the past few years more mule deer have been bagged here than anywhere else. The limit is two deer per hunter, as opposed to the usual one per hunter in the East. As a result, almost everyone scores. Utah's bucks are among the biggest, too.

It may seem impossible for some unsuccessful nimrods to believe, but many of the nation's biggest white-tailed deer have been taken within an easy half-day's drive of New York City. The most massive whitetail antlers ever measured (according to the Boone & Crockett Club, official custodians of big-game records) were taken by Roosevelt Luckey in Alleghany County, N. Y., in 1939. There are more trophies where that one came from.

There are quite a number of areas in the East where a hunter stands an excellent chance of securing venison for the table. The Nantahala and Pisgah National Forest of North Carolina are hot-spots and here a hunter also has a chance at black bears, Russian wild boars and ruffed grouse.

Other better-than-average deer areas include Maine's Rangeley and Moosehead Lakes; nearly all of southwest Texas; Kaibab National Forest, Ariz.; north-eastern Nevada; almost everywhere in Montana and Wyoming; Oregon's Wallowa Mountains; the northern half of Minnesota; northern Wisconsin and Michigan's Upper Peninsula. For archers only, there's a special bowhunt on Blackbeard Island, Ga., where deer are as thick as the starlings around a county courthouse.

But the deer is far from the biggest game found in America. The largest game of all, the American moose, lives in 10 States. More antlered animals are native to the United States than anywhere else. We have the largest carnivores (brown bears and polar bears) on earth. We have plains game (pronghorn antelope) and desert game (javelinas), forest (elk and caribou) and alpine (bighorn sheep) game. We even have such exotics as axis deer or ibex in Hawaii and wild goats in Puerto Rico. Occasionally a jaguar crosses the Mexican border to join our big native cat, the puma.

Some of this big game is dangerous and some isn't. Some are easy to shoot, other species are extremely difficult even to see. But difficult or not, we do have a wonderful variety and now it's possible to predict a hunter's best chance of finding all of them.

The elk hunter who goes to Idaho's Selway Wilderness in 1961 is wise because that magnificent high country contains the largest known elk herd. It contains from 12,000 to 15,000 animals. In addition there are mule deer, plus a

few grizzlies and black bears. Wyoming's Thoroughfare Country is superb elk range, too.

Wyoming is by far the non-resident antelope hunter's best choice, particularly if he hunts around Gillette and Lander. In the days of the vast buffalo herds, Americans had unlimited plains shooting, but now the antelope provides the only plains shooting which remains.

Except for the rapidly vanishing wilderness of Africa, Alaska has the happiest hunting grounds on earth and few sportsmen who travel to the 49th State are ever even mildly disappointed. It's the home of the brown bear, one of the world's most formidable beasts and most desirable trophies—unless you happen to be a polar bear fan. Both grow bigger than half a ton on occasion. Specific hot-spots for browns are Kodiak Island, Admiralty Island and the Alaska Peninsula.

In addition, Alaska offers the best hunting for the biggest (on the Kenai Peninsula) moose; the handsome, white Dall sheep (in the Chugach Mountains and the Brooks Range); grizzlies, black bears, goats (in the southwest coastal ranges), barren grounds caribou and wolves. The only trouble is that hunting in Alaska is expensive, unless you happen to live there, and it does require previous planning.

But it just isn't necessary to travel that far for premium sport. Before the turn of the century Teddy Roosevelt was among the first American outdoorsmen to "discover" that Montana was a place big-game hunters dream about. The old Rough Rider called the state Trophyland, U.S.A., and he wasn't far wrong. Montana's list of native big game includes deer, elk, black and grizzly bears, goats, bighorn sheep, antelope and lions. Such river valleys as the Yellowstone, Big Hole, Missouri and Madison also offer dividends in ducks and pheasants while elsewhere a hunter can find sage hens, prairie chickens, blue grouse, ruffed grouse and rabbits in surprising numbers.

Deer hunting is probably best and the bucks are larger in eastern Montana especially around Sidney, Fort Peck Reservoir, the Missouri Breaks and Miles City. Elk hunting is good in the Absarokas, the Bitter Roots and in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. There are good antelope herds around Jordan, Townsend, Big Timber, Forsyth and Miles City.

But no matter which of the happy hunting grounds a sportsman selects, there's far more to the hunting season than just bagging game. There's also the matter of good fellowship, of unlimbering soft muscles, the intoxicating autumn air, the smell of gunsmoke and the feeling of escape. These are the real reasons why hunting remains a tradition as old as our country.

THE END

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WHAT WE HAVE LOST IN LATIN AMERICA

(Continued from page 13)

estate. All tenants were declared mortgage owners and for periods of 15 to 30 years they had henceforth to pay their rents to the Government, plus additional funds to provide for the upkeep of the houses."

It is unfortunate enough that so many of our noted intellectuals, who have visited the island only since the revolution, do not learn that most of the schools, hospitals, and housing they see had already been built or were under construction when Castro came to power. But it is tragic that the government of the United States, the most powerful democratic nation on earth, should be unable to distinguish between fact and propaganda.

Even if Castro had been sincere in his "original objectives," they were still contrary to every social and economic principle upon which U.S. institutions rest. His so-called "social and economic reforms" still would have been state-dominated or owned. They were the same old policies that prevailed in Europe when the founders of this country came to the New World seeking to establish a free and open society.

By virtually endorsing, at least in the White Paper, these "original objectives" of the Cuban revolution, the Administration has in effect declared to the whole world that our government no longer defends the free private enterprise system abroad, at least in Cuba.

If this is its attitude toward what has happened on the island next door, is it not logical to suppose that this will be interpreted as our attitude toward any future takeover or confiscation of U.S. investments in other Latin American countries, or for that matter, in any other nation of the world?

No American citizen should deceive himself into thinking that the confiscation of big American companies and industrial enterprises in Cuba is of no direct importance to him.

It is true that the vast majority of the big American-owned sugar *centrales*, factories and commercial distributing houses, oil refineries and mercantile establishments that Castro took over, were operated under such names as the American Sugar Refining Co., the Texaco Co., the Atlantic Sugar Refining Co., United Fruit, Standard Oil, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, International Harvester, Goodyear Tire and Rubber and Woolworth's. But actually practically every one of them was owned by countless private American citizens, as stockholders, who no longer collect dividends. The factories, which produced the machinery or spare parts for the plants and the companies that distributed the products, employed thou-

sands of workers in this country who were laid off because the markets in Cuba are closed to us.

Moreover, these big firms all paid taxes in the United States on the profits of their investments, which in effect held down our individual taxes. Worse still, the big firms now will be able to write off most of their losses, and the government will have to find other sources of tax money to make up for the large amounts it previously collected from the firms operating in Cuba. This means that you and I will be called upon to make up the difference.

The disparagement of private capital, native and foreign, in these countries also is to be found in the vast financial and economic-aid programs we have dispensed and are continuing to dispense on an even larger scale in Latin America.

Until the last few years most of our loans to the southern republics were made through the Export-Import Bank. This agency, set up in 1933 during the Roosevelt Administration, was in the beginning designed primarily to finance our foreign trade. But this policy was soon dispensed with, in order to make loans directly to various foreign, and particularly Latin American, countries.

In the last 20 years large sums have been loaned to governments for upkeep and even to build state-owned utilities in a number of countries. The Mexican Government bought, not to say forced, the sale of the Southern Pacific Railway's lines in the western part of that country. Brazil nationalized the prosperous British-owned Santos and Sao Paulo railroad. Peron pressured the British and French into giving up their sprawling networks of railways in Argentina after World War II. Later we made large loans to all three countries for the rehabilitation of these properties.

Following the war we helped to finance government-operated steel mills in Brazil, Chile and Argentina. Over \$125 million went to the Vargas dictatorship in Brazil to erect and later expand the giant Volta Redonda plant. We made loans available to the government of Chile for the construction of its Huachipato plant, and even supplied the credit for Peron to purchase an entire mill in this country.

The point is that all these as well as other projects the American taxpayers have helped to finance were and still are government-owned and operated. In many cases they have been playthings for Latin American politicians and high officials of governments many of which came to power by force and were, to say the least, transitory.

Millions have been loaned to governments that not only openly proclaimed

their antipathy to private enterprises, but which already had expropriated many U.S.-owned properties. Perhaps the most glaring, not to say tragic, example of this practice has been the tremendous sums of money (more than \$150 million) we have loaned or granted outright to Bolivia in the last five years.

Bolivia, not only had expropriated American oil companies, the foreign-owned tin mines and confiscated large areas of the best farmlands, but part of the American taxpayers' money has gone to help modernize equipment for the mines which politicians have not yet been able to operate at a profit, and to finance agricultural machinery for the farms taken over from private owners.

We also have set up numbers of new institutions and agencies to continue to support or increase the financing of government projects in Latin America. The Export-Import Bank already has laid out more than \$4 billion in the 20 countries since it was established, a considerable portion of which has been repaid. There was outstanding as of the end of 1960 \$2,586,100,000. But the government has found that the Export-Import Bank's policies have been "too rigid." Loans it has made are supposed to be paid back on time. At any rate, new agencies designed to handle "softer loans" were necessary "to broaden the base of economic assistance to our neighbors."

We established a Development Loan Fund and more recently helped to finance the brand-new Inter-American Development Bank to which we are the largest contributors. We are also the largest contributors to the World Bank, which has loaned more than \$1 billion to the 20 countries. Then there are the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the International Monetary Fund, to which we are likewise the major contributor, and all of which extend millions in credits and assistance to the other American nations.

Over and above all this, the Eisenhower Administration had asked Congress to grant a special \$500 million fund to help social and economic reforms undertaken and administered by Latin American governments. Another \$100 million was requested for the Chilean Government to reconstruct cities and properties destroyed in last year's earthquakes. These appropriations were authorized in May of this year, after President Eisenhower left office.

Almost immediately Mr. Kennedy proposed that Congress permit his Administration to borrow some \$7 billion in addition over a period of five years, at low interest rates, so as to make longer range plans for continued aid to Latin America.

Without waiting for the lawmakers to reach a decision in the matter, the President assumed that they would consent: He urged the Organization of American States to arrange a full-dress Hemisphere Economic Conference in Uruguay this summer, to draw up and agree on projects and plans for the spending of these additional billions.

The new funds are to go primarily for the construction of low-cost housing, schools, hospitals, highways and other public services. "Land reform" seems to be among the favorite projects of the "New Frontiersmen." This is to be the principal means of raising the standard of living. U.S. money is to be used to help purchase and finance farmlands, and to construct low-cost homes for the peasants and working classes.

These small loans to individuals are to be handled by local building and loan associations, and purely governmental agencies, within the respective countries. Unfortunately they will be permitted to charge whatever rate of interest they may decide upon. In most countries the prevailing interest rates average from 15 to 25, and in some cases, 50 percent. Oddly enough, when certain Members of Congress wanted to stipulate that no loan organization or group could charge more than eight percent, the Administration objected. So with our approval, the Latin peasants and workers are going to have to put up with the same old usurious practices to which they have been subjected for 400 years, and the usurers are to be allowed to make huge profits from our money.

The Kennedy Administration has found still another way to discourage private enterprise and spend the taxpayers' money in Latin America. At least it has scrapped one of the few restrictive policies that had prevented other Administrations from doing so. We now are ready to help finance government oil monopolies—probably one of the greatest of all political boondoggles in the southern republics.

Up to now we had insisted that there is plenty of private capital available in this and other countries for such risky enterprises. We pointed to our own privately administered oil industry as an example. More recently we had praised the government of President Arturo Frondizi in Argentina, which finally had opened its doors to private oil companies with the result that that country now produces practically all the petroleum products it consumes.

Bolivia, one of the earliest expropriators of private oil companies, got the first loan. Now Brazil, Mexico and others may be expected to crowd the counters of the various U.S. lending agencies to get loans for oil exploitation.

Worse, still, we may expect such countries as Venezuela where private

citizens of the United States have spent nearly \$3 billion to develop a fabulous oil enterprise, to begin taking over and asking for loans from this country with which to do it. The government of President Romulo Betancourt has already set up a state oil company to compete with the foreign companies.

As if all this were not enough to cause any U.S. bank, company or individual to hesitate before risking another dollar of capital in the nations next door, the Administration is also ready to help stabilize, meaning subsidize, the prices of Latin American export commodities. Coffee would be among the first to receive such assistance because it is grown in 15 of the countries and has undergone violent fluctuations in recent years. We have offered to join in any of a number of plans including the setting up of an international cooperative to finance or hold off the market "large stocks" so as to keep prices up.

Such a move would be, in effect, joining in an international price-fixing scheme to bilk American consumers. American taxpayers, out of more millions of dollars a year, since this country does not grow coffee, and is the world's greatest consumer.

But if we are going to finance our sister republics in fixing the price of coffee, why not help them "stabilize" the prices of all other basic commodities they export? Won't they ask us to do so? Where will it end? Not to mention what will it cost?

Among the arguments offered by the "New Frontiersmen," or almost any governmental official today, is that "if we don't help these governments finance their oil and other industries and stabilize the prices of their exports, Russia

will. We must by all means prevent the communists from dominating the petroleum resources of Latin America." All of which is another way of saying that to prevent the communists from advancing in this hemisphere we must adopt their methods and economic philosophy.

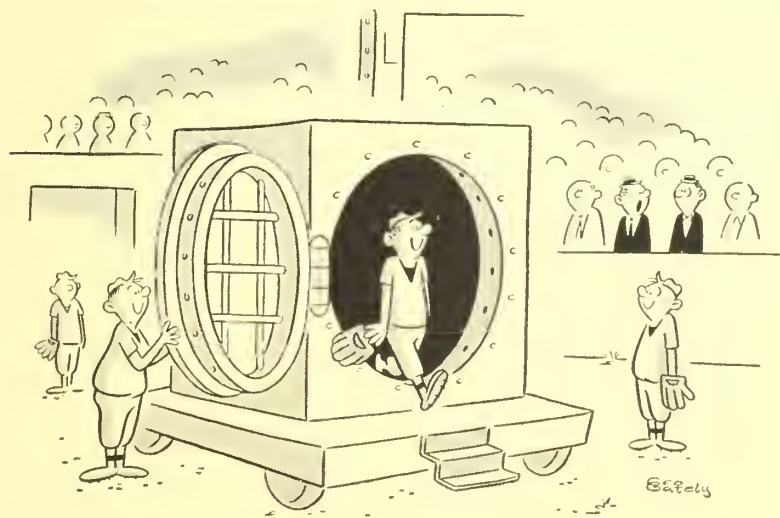
Another argument is that by helping our sister republics to develop their own industries we help to discourage dictatorships as well as communism. Actually, what we are doing is to encourage and bolster strong-arm governments and dictators of all stripes. No dictator is able to control a country very long unless he can dominate its economy. Every one of the strong men in this hemisphere that I can remember over a period of 40 years has been able to do so because he could squeeze the pocketbooks of the opposition.

The first thing that such despots as Castro of Cuba, Peron of Argentina, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Marcos Perez Jimenez of Venezuela and the others did when they took over their countries was to bring all private enterprise under the iron fist of the government. Even when they allowed it to exist, it had to pay tribute to them.

Not only dictators but even the so-called democratic governments in Latin America today are, with two or three exceptions, all left-of-center regimes. The majority of them are working toward nationalization or rigid state control of all great private enterprise.

At any rate, it not only has become more and more perilous to invest money in Latin America, but the fixed policy of our government to discourage our people from doing so, as well as to use their tax money to support government-dominated economies.

THE END



"Most valuable player in the league."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

I WAS A MEMBER OF THE PALACE GUARD

(Continued from page 11)

main stairs on your right. Go up the stairs to the third floor." One of us would surreptitiously follow the selectee out of the testing room, and if he managed to reach the main stairs without undue hesitation we laid a hand on him and brought him back to the room, on Sgt. Aarons' perfectly sound theory that we were dealing with a malingerer, since no one who could follow those directions could be so dumb as to fail all those tests.

Inasmuch as the entire induction process took several hours, draft boards stopped sending their candidates through by late morning, so by noon or one o'clock we psychologists were usually finished with the last selectees.

The biggest part of the two-story-high ground floor was given over to a giant mess hall which served as the student cooks' laboratory. As a boy I had stood on the mezzanine high above that broad expanse and watched in awe as Canadian lumberjacks chopped through 14-in. beechnut bolts in something under 45 seconds, and as a soldier I would recall this experience as I looked down on a thousand or so draftees attacking their first army beef.

After the noon meal, those of us who had finished with our induction duties reported back upstairs past the great sweaty third floor, a maze of plywood alleys and cubicles which would be filled all afternoon with naked men shuffling from one specialist to another, as their identity cards flopped against their chests.

Back on four, the 1st Sgt. would divide the psychologists into small detachments of housekeepers. You might find yourself cleaning blackout paint off the very windows you had painted a year before, or scraping the floors clean of chewing gum deposited by preoccupied selectees.

From time to time, higher headquarters would galvanize our CO into instituting a training program, and small groups of us, equipped with rifles and packs, were sneaked out via the back stairs and marched down Third Ave. to the 34th Street Armory, where we would perform close-order drill. During these marches, we seldom did anything to discourage the impression of passersby that we were marching to a port of embarkation. Whatever cigarettes and kisses came our way we took as a matter of course.

There were those among us who felt that being a soldier in New York City in wartime was faintly absurd, but it must be confessed that there were others who had gone to considerable lengths to get stationed there. There was one slightly overage private who was reputed to be a bona fide gangster. He was a model

soldier, though, always at attention beside his bunk for the morning rollcall. His bunk was invariably as neat as a pin, too, as it had every right to be, since the gangster slept a couple of blocks away at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A surprising number of the officers and noncoms at the Palace had used some sort of pull to get stationed there. Among their number was one shy and rather simple-minded MP sergeant, the nephew of a ranking officer. MP's, Pfc's



"I'm not through here yet."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

and Cpl's, all took turns each morning seeing that the sergeant's buttons were buttoned, that his brassard was on the proper arm, and that he was placed at the head of the steps leading up from the street. Sometimes, when a particularly large or boisterous group of draftees came charging up the steps, the sergeant would panic and hide in a broom closet for the remainder of the morning.

Occasionally a day would be enlivened by the appearance of a celebrity among the selectees. I was required to give a literacy test to the late novelist Richard Wright, for instance, because he had had only three years of formal schooling. I gave the same test to the son of a wealthy New York family. Despite the fact that his papers indicated he had done time in most of the best Eastern prep schools, he did not do nearly as well as Mr. Wright. And I was privy to a conversation between a medical lieutenant and a celebrated actor in which the latter gave what surely must have been the finest performance of his career as he described the anguish he experienced in the presence of crowds, uniforms, deadly weapons, and all represen-

tatives and symbols of duly constituted authority. He beat the rap. Another nationally known entertainer approached us with loud and earnest claims that he'd been trying to fight his way into the service since Pearl Harbor. He had a fat sheaf of papers in his hand. When pressed, he shyly permitted us to glance through them; they consisted of signed affidavits, mostly in triplicate, from about 19 doctors stating that he had a chronic back ailment which might be severely aggravated by any form of military service whatsoever.

The Palace conducted business as usual in the offices above the fourth floor, and soldiers were not permitted in the elevators except when accompanying a wheelchair case some desperate draft board had sent in to fill a quota. It was a distinct pleasure to us all when one of the civilian elevator operators in the building was apprehended as a draft dodger and sent through the induction routine under guard.

At night, as is the ease with any military establishment, the entrances to the Palace were guarded. The most desirable post was at the freight entrance at the rear of the kitchen. Late at night the mess sergeant was in the habit of returning to his cavernous kitchen, illuminated now by a single bulb, and easing the hurts of the day by moodily frying up filets of beef in butter; as often as not, he'd throw in a couple of steaks for the guard at the back entrance.

Off duty, we would drink beer at the bar in the basement of the Palace, or brave the line down at the Park Avenue USO to get theater tickets; it was difficult not to feel self-conscious about the Second Service Command shoulder patches we wore, which identified us as subway commandos to any other soldiers passing through town.

Many of the induction team were native New Yorkers, and I still see a familiar face from those days across a street or a restaurant. One can still listen to Phil Stahl's dulcet tones over radio station WQXR as he continues pronouncing those unpronounceable names. Sam Aarons runs a prosperous liquor store about a mile north of the scene of his wartime psychological glory. Oscar Brand, who used to carry around a pocket alarm clock set to go off at odd times and places, sings folk songs for a living. Another psychologist is a bigtime motion-picture distributor now, and Bobby Condon, one of the MP's, is a comedy writer.

The old Palace Guard has done pretty well, on the whole, and while I hope not to visit there any more, it was kind of a pleasant place to live.

THE END

bred racing it is a strong *no*. However, trotters and pacers not only can survive but in certain areas they are gaining ground either with or without betting. There are nearly 350 fairs throughout the United States, including, ironically, the one presenting the world's richest and best-known sulky classic (that doesn't have wagering) which handsomely support harness racing as a sport.

As for the evolution of big-time racing, it did not take place overnight, of course. Both thoroughbred and harness racing plodded along for many years, virtually in a rut, until several revolutionary changes took place without too much fanfare.

One, and probably the most important, was the legalizing in 1940 of pari-mutuel betting in New York State, which had an electrifying effect on the sport throughout the country. The second step was the establishment, also in 1940, of the first night trotting raceway in a densely populated area only half an hour or so from the heart of New York City. This represented good timing since it cashed in on the record wartime earnings of a host of fans. And the third major development, several years later, was the invention and use of the mobile starting gate to speed up the actual start of harness races.

It's true that an earlier night sulky racing plant had functioned somewhat erratically at Toledo, Ohio, in the depression-shadowed thirties. But compared with what Roosevelt Raceway at Westbury, Long Island, shaped out of a former motor race course that failed, Toledo's half-mile lighted oval wasn't much of a standout.

The initial outlay at Roosevelt was only about \$150,000. This investment in a nighttime trotting-pacing track was a tremendous gamble and at first the track lost money. But it survived to add more than \$20-million in facilities to the initial outlay. And it made the running horse people decide they'd better hurry to match it or surpass it—or suffer.

Roosevelt Raceway, the forerunner of today's 39 other after-dark sulky speedways, today holds the record for attendance (55,000) and for total bets placed (2,700,000) during any one evening. And that is with Yonkers Raceway in seasonal competition (though without actual conflict on identical nights) with its \$20 million plant. Yonkers is getting close to Roosevelt's impressive records even though it started 10 years later. The new Yonkers Raceway is an outgrowth of the old Empire City mile "flat" track, which was reduced to the half-mile oval favored by harness raceway.

Aqueduct, a name revered among thoroughbred people, was torn down,

completely rebuilt, and reopened in September 1959. The face-lifting was not done, however, until the night trotting tracks started furnishing their patrons with every convenience, and not merely relying on tradition. Aqueduct today is not only the most recently built flat track in the United States, but it holds all records for attendance (71,000) and mutuel handle (\$5,560,000) for one day, which shows that the gallopers still have the edge when it comes to wagering and crowds.

In the meantime, while the battle raged between harness horses and thoroughbreds in metropolitan New York in the 1940's, an entirely different drama was being written and played in a vastly different tempo.

The locale was Goshen, N. Y., 65 miles northwest of Manhattan, and the event was the Hambletonian Stake, introduced at Goshen in 1930 after four unsuccessful seasons elsewhere. In 1957 the Hambletonian was bid in at an increased figure over Goshen (the ante or added money was raised from 33 to 45 percent) and moved to the Du Quoin, Ill., State Fair. There it proved it could emulate the big-city crowds by doubling the attendance set at Goshen despite a lack of betting and with no large market like New York City to draw from.

Going further westward, it's interest-

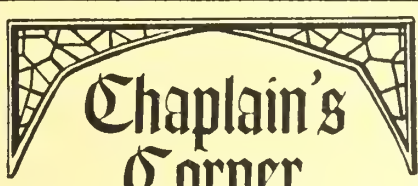
ing to note that Santa Anita, north of Los Angeles, is one of the four daytime trotting tracks in or near major cities. It is also used by the thoroughbreds. But compared with the fantastic records of trotting attendance and mutuel handles in the East, Santa Anita's average daily crowds totalled a little under 10,000 in 1960 with an average betting total of \$720,000.

In Chicago, where both harness tracks operate after dark, crowds averaged about 8,000 per day, with a daily mutuel handle of \$360,000 last year. This would appear to indicate that the metropolitan Midwest and Far West have quite a way to go to catch up in harness racing as well as thoroughbred.

While fans at baseball and football games take a deep personal interest in sports personalities and follow their careers avidly, there is not much personal interest in the performers at the race-tracks. Indeed, most racing fans are not particularly interested in horses as such. As participating spectators, and because of the money they wager, they do of course check the jockeys and the harness horses' drivers for the effect they may have on the outcome of the race. But so far there is little evidence, particularly in highly urban centers, of personal "heroes."

Most major sports can't come even close to furnishing fans with the niceties of dining that the racing world offers its patrons at the bigger, glossier tracks. The average ballpark or college or civic football stadium offers nothing much except hot dogs, soft drinks, and indifferent coffee in a paper cup. But at the horse track, meals expertly prepared and served by nationally known caterers, include everything even a gourmet might want at a price that is a little less than you might pay at, say, the Waldorf-Astoria. Such fare is an acknowledged "must" at nighttime harness tracks in or near larger American cities. Rich concessions farmed out to caterers permit a track to earn vitally needed thousands of dollars.

The Yonkers Raceway restaurant is an example of one restaurant which never forgets that its public must be kept well satisfied. This swank dining place overlooking the brilliantly lighted Yonkers track, seats 1,400, and its furthest table is only 120 feet away from the oval course. Yonkers has another handsomely appointed room, seating 600, which has closed-circuit television so that no one need let his *pièce de resistance* grow cold while watching the race. Other concessions, such as programs, parking, and special police protection, are eagerly fought for since they share in the golden tide that marks racing as the biggest of



Chaplain's Corner

By REV. WILLIAM B. ADAMS
Department Chaplain, District of Columbia

Gracious Master, most reverently we thank Thee for the preservator of our Country. We are great and powerful, generous and considerate because of Thy Benediction. Thy protection has surrounded us. Thy Providence has made us triumphant so that we do not fear any enemy without.

Now—We beseech Thee to protect us from the enemy within. Bestow upon us the virtues of honesty, honor, integrity, and truthfulness; and a sense of private and public righteousness which will guarantee that moral courage essential to a victorious future.

In the name of our Lord, Amen.

big business involving sport.

Concessions such as parking play a key role in racing finances. Indeed they are often lifesavers. One obvious by-product has helped the Kent & Sussex raceway at Harrington, Dela. show a profit. The management does a thriving business in manure which it sells to mushroom growers of nearby Pennsylvania.

To protect the horses and, incidentally, the fans, half a million is spent each year by thoroughbred authorities. The money is used to guard the four-legged performers from evil-doers who would like to insure the money they bet. Precautionary measures are also taken by the standardbred or harness-horse sport. Laudable progress has been made in both types of racing to prevent crime and to prosecute promptly in the event that any hanky-panky occurs.

Press coverage has of course had a great deal to do with the steadily mounting gains in racing. Whole pages are frequently devoted to entries, results, odds, payoffs and handicappers' profundities. Quite often this is supplemented by narrative-type stories describing in detail what went on and, if it didn't, why not. Radio and TV round out the millions of words printed daily in newspapers. Further coverage is sup-

plied by special racing sheets which can give a fan a complete breakdown for any prominent track operating anywhere in the nation.

The mobile starting-gate which has contributed so much to harness-racing comprises a fast "getaway" car, on which are mounted two extended fold-away wings. The wings spread across the track as a moving gate. As the car slowly pulls away from the horses, it folds the gate as it goes. Too few people realize what a revolutionary development the gate was 15 years ago. Without it harness racing would still be plagued with the false starts that used to bore all but the most rabid fans.

Today finds the richer stables schooling their horses with their own starting-gates which, though smaller in size, are effective. The high acceleration of the cars on which the fold-back wings are used eliminates the danger of collisions between horses and gate. And where it sometimes required an hour to get a field of trotters or pacers in motion before the starting mechanism was adopted, it now takes only a matter of seconds.

Second only to the starting-gate in importance to trotting was the introduction of night racing "under the lights." A recent survey of fairs shows that only one fair which had night harness racing

said it was not as profitable as racing in daylight, while 49 others approved the changeover to lights. This year, probably 25 percent of all the fairs will conduct their trots and paces at night.

The thoroughbred sport, although a bit dazzled by all this showing, has not yet gotten around to presenting runners under the lights. Several tracks, none of them members of the Thoroughbred Racing Association, have used lights, but the TRA, comprising all (45) of the major thoroughbred tracks, does not permit such night sport.

On the other hand, only four of the 40 firmly-established parimutuel raceways concerned with harness racing in the United States present their programs in the daytime. This is only because these tracks cannot obtain legislative approval for night sport. They are located in Freehold, N. J., Santa Anita and Hollywood Park, both near Los Angeles; and Bay Meadows in San Francisco.

It is estimated that \$40 billion is now being spent annually on leisure time. In the sports field, racing has no equal as far as spectators are concerned. More persons patronize and, to some extent, participate in the "sport of kings" than in fishing, swimming, golfing, hunting, yachting or bowling. Racing is assuredly "off and running." THE END

JOBS THAT TEACH IMPORTANT LESSONS

(Continued from page 17)

truck-loader, George, who finished high school, is a foreman. Mr. Smith, who was also a foreman once but who worked his way through night college, is now production manager. Slowly awareness dawns: schoolteachers are friends, not enemies. Education is not a prison term imposed by adults to keep

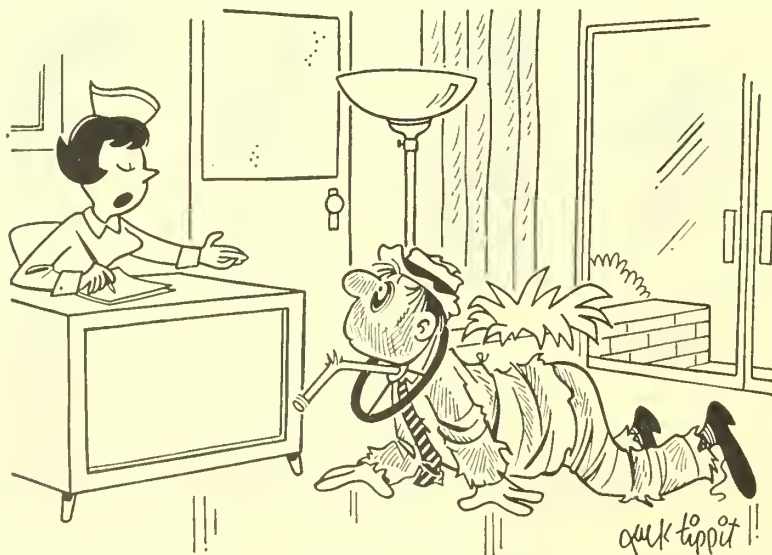
kids under control, but a means of helping them grow up happy, respected and secure in a rough-and-tumble world.

(3) He learns a basic truth: The world is neither for you nor against you, but rewards or punishes according to your own actions. Work hard, try to get along with people, and you're in. Loaf, scorn

authority, carry a chip on your shoulder, and you're out. Schools try to teach this monumentally important lesson, but they can't always teach it thoroughly enough. In business the rewards and punishments are starkly clear. The man who produces well keeps his job and paycheck. The man who doesn't, doesn't. Nothing could teach the lesson more forcefully.

(4) By working parttime, the youngster can at least partly satisfy his wish to earn his own money and be independent. If he was about to quit school to help support a struggling family, the parttime work may lessen the urgency of the situation.

(5) Giles J. Smith, who directs the Ford Foundation project for the St. Louis Board of Education, likes to emphasize another gain: "The students feel there is someone genuinely interested in them." In both St. Louis and New York, work-study students are shepherd-ed by special counselors and coordinators who hunt jobs, act as liaison between schools and business, keep a close watch on each student's progress in and out of school. The school quitter may hate teachers but may warm to his work-study counselor, who is removed from the usual classroom environment and



"Your hospital insurance, card, please."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

who helps the youngster get a paying job. This close, profitable relationship with a levelheaded adult may by itself effect massive shifts in the youngster's attitudes. Adults, he sees, can be real friends.

These are the hopes and theories. How have they worked out?

Statistics give part of the answer. St. Louis took all the potential drop-outs in its six most troubled schools and divided them into two groups at random. One group began the work-study program. The other group, the controls, continued in school as before to allow for experimental comparisons.

The program started in September 1960. By April 1961, the trend was already clear. Among the controls, 31.2 percent had quit school since the beginning of the program. In the work group, only half as many took the fatal step: 15.9 percent.

New York offers a different kind of statistic. In New York public schools as a whole, historically, some 30 to 35 percent leave before graduating from the twelfth grade. Among those in the Co-operative Education Program, fewer than 2 percent quit early. (The far-ranging work-study program in New York includes many youngsters who aren't potential drop-outs. Thus the New York statistics can't be compared with those of St. Louis, whose program is set up specifically to save quitters.) Says Grace Brennan proudly: "Any educational program with a 98 percent holding power is obviously getting through to the boys and girls."

But there are other ways besides statistics to prove a point. Giles Smith tells of a boy who, at 17, was a chronic juvenile delinquent with all the dreary trappings so familiar to newspaper readers of the postwar years. He was failing in school. He led a gang of young roughnecks. He went out of his way to show teachers and other adults that he took orders from nobody. He was surly, slovenly and indifferent. He wanted to leave school and get a job, not realizing he was heading straight for modern civilization's tragic scrap heap, the ranks of the unemployable.

St. Louis put him in the work-study program. In his second day at his part-time job he came within an inch of being fired for insubordination to his new boss. The businessman who'd hired him sincerely regretted having done so, and only some urgent talking by the boy's counselor, and the businessman's own sense of community responsibility, prevented the experiment with that particular boy from ending right there. Somehow the boy and the businessman stuck it out with each other. Things calmed down. Then, slowly, they got better.

Finally, one day, the boy's counselor enjoyed one of the proudest moments

of his life. At one of their frequent conversations in the counselor's quiet office, the boy asked a strange question: "Do you know any place where I can get a tattoo taken off?" The counselor frowned, puzzled. "I can find out for you. Why?" The boy rolled up his sleeve, revealing a tattooed insignia of his delinquent gang.

Smith also tells of a girl whose future seemed similarly bleak as she turned 16. She was known in the community as a delinquent and anti-student. When the city put her into the work-study program, the best her counselor could do for her was a dishwashing job; she simply had no skills for anything more challenging. But on the job, several things happened to change the course of her life.

First, she became aware that her lowly status as a dishwasher was a direct result of her educational shortcomings. She saw that she would spend her whole life on this level unless she herself did something about it.

Second, she met and befriended an adult. This woman told the girl of her experiences as a nurse. The girl measured nursing against dishwashing, counted all the things the one job offered that the other didn't. She decided she would like to become a nurse. But she knew, now, that the world doesn't give you things for the mere asking. To be a nurse — to be anything worthwhile — you must study. Today she is working hard in school, determined to rise toward the top.

In New York, Gerald Hilton tells of similar gains in present and future happiness. Youngsters in the potential-quitters group have shown "particular improvement in attitude toward school

and in attendance," he says. "There has been a marked drop in disciplinary violations, less truancy, and little, if any, cutting of classes within the school day." Most of the kids are doing much better in their classroom work. Among the few who haven't improved, the problem most often is a deficiency in reading or "expressive skills" (writing, speaking). New York is giving these youngsters remedial training.

Both New York and St. Louis match each student's job as closely as possible to his school studies. Industrial arts kids go into industrial plants, commercial course kids into business offices. School people visit the employers regularly, and the employers often drop in for conferences at the schools. The youngsters are graded on their job performance just as though it were another course in school. In New York, employers are asked to grade each student twice a year on six counts: Courtesy, cooperation and loyalty, initiative, appearance, ability to follow instructions, and general job performance.

Most potential drop-outs in both cities work half a day, two alternating students holding many jobs. In New York, outside the special potential-quitters project, most work-study youngsters are on an alternate-week, alternate-two-weeks or alternate-six-weeks schedule. Worker-students take a somewhat lighter academic load than regular students. But by eliminating free periods, auditorium gatherings and other extras during the school day, they manage to end the year with just about as much basic education as the fulltime classroom occupiers.

It takes a lot of courage and more than a normal helping of civic conscience for a businessman to agree to



"Say, mazzarella!"

hire anti-students, delinquents, truants and loafers. But both New York and St. Louis school officials have been pleasantly surprised at the business community's response to the need for work-study jobs. And in both cities, businessmen themselves have been pleased at the outcome. There have been angry moments, of course. Worker-students have been fired; companies have withdrawn from the program in disgust. But in the majority of cases, businessmen and students have come out of the experience with a feeling of startled affection. Said one St. Louis man of his new young employee: "This boy has renewed my faith in our younger generation."

In New York, the giant Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. has been hiring

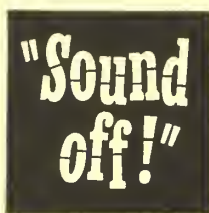
work-study kids since 1947. Many have been potential drop-outs, though they haven't been specifically identified as such or handled as part of the special drop-out project. The company is delighted with them. Says assistant personnel officer Willard Peck: "We don't hire them through any feelings of civic duty. We hire them because we want them. They're good workers. If we could get more, we'd take more."

The Chase Manhattan Bank is another veteran employer of worker-students. Like many other companies, the Chase encourages its youngsters to go on with their educations after high school. Many work-study kids have gone to college with the bank's help, gently but insistently prodded on by some ex-

ecutive who took an interest in them. Many have risen high into the bank's executive echelons. "I can't think of any better way to illustrate this," says vice president Robert Scofield, "than to point out that two of our officers first came to the bank as worker-students."

About 80 percent of the New York kids stay on, after graduation, with the companies that took them in as students. "This statistic pleases us," says Gerald Hilton. "It shows that the youngsters and the companies become good friends during the work-study experience. This is basically what the program is all about: helping boys and girls feel successful, happy and at home in the adult world of jobs and paychecks."

THE END



(Continued from page 4)

courageous, strong, principled American to whom honor is a meaningful word. Let Laos, Cuba, Hungary, and America take heart that the spirit of General MacArthur is the true spirit of this country and that eventually that spirit will again be managing the affairs of the United States.

Tim Terry
San Marino, Calif.

POST 39

Sir: I read in "Sound Off!" for July that Rodney Surryhne, Chaplain of Post 39, Sebastopol, Calif., along with Jimmie Roosevelt and a few others, wants the House Un-American Activities Committee abolished. Some of our comrades were wondering what kind of a Legion Post this Post 39 is or was.

J. J. Gauer
Miami, Fla.

Sir: Reference is made to a letter in the July issue, signed by Rodney Surryhne, Chaplain, Post 39, Sebastopol, Calif. Said letter was written without the knowledge or sanction of Post 39. Any insinuation that Post 39 concurs in any way with Rodney Surryhne's opinion regarding the HUAC is hereby denied.

John P. Davis, Commander
Sebastopol Post 39
Sebastopol, Calif.

HEROES NEEDED

Sir: Concerning Robert Rienow's article "Our Heroes and the Unheroic" in the July issue. This is most timely, but it is a sad commentary on American youth today. A "What is there in it for me" attitude is our nation's greatest weakness. Dr. Rienow's closing

paragraph is worthy of framing.

H. A. Wilke
Chicago 2, Ill.

Sir: Congratulations on the article "Our Heroes and the Unheroic." We need more of this self-criticism in order to get back on the right path which our forefathers used.

Samuel Terr
Mexico City

Sir: I wish to pay tribute to Robert Rienow. He has given us a true picture of our nation and the direction she is travelling.

Andrew J. Beard
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Sir: Robert Rienow ably covered the situation as to degenerating moral standards of the American population. Integrity and responsibility have become little short of mere words. Parents, teachers and others shun their responsibilities to children, each in turn passing the buck to the other in one form or another. Is it any wonder that the younger generation disavows any and all authority and refuses to accept any sense of obligation to self, family, community or nation?

Leon F. Denis
Lynn, Mass.

OLD TIN GOOSE

Sir: The "Tin Goose" article in the May issue was very interesting. Back during WW2 right after the landings in North Africa, we arrived at Rabat (if memory serves me right), French Morocco. At the airport was an old Ford tri-motor in good running shape. After consuming a quantity of "vino" several of us went up in this old tin goose, flew around and brought her in again. There were no mishaps, just a good chewing from the top brass. Never did know if the pilot was licensed or not. Maybe some of the old bunch found out—I never did.

John Swearingen, Jr.
Long Beach, Miss.

SEMANTICS

Sir: Sometimes it pays to emulate our natural enemy. For example, when the

Soviet officials refer to us they invariably use such catch words as "Imperialistic," "Capitalist," "Colonial Power," etc. My suggestion is this: instead of using the word "Satellite" why not say "Russian Colony"? Instead of referring to "Communist Russia," it would be better and more effective to say "Fascist Russia." After all, the Soviet is not a communist country but a ruthless police state, so why not dwell upon this point continuously? If all publications followed suit, in all probability other nations would also label "Fascist Russia" for what it really is.

Herman Metz
Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEEDS ANTI-RED AMMO

Sir: I was fortunate enough to obtain a recent issue of *The American Legion Magazine*. It is a fine weapon to fight communism, the No. 1 and deadliest enemy of humanity. I wish to request that readers of this magazine be kind enough to send me anti-communist books and magazines, even used ones. We are badly in need of anti-communist literature here.

N. T. John
Hrisbi Mangalam
Tricandrum-1
Kerala, India

THEN AND NOW

Sir: Back in the 1930's, long before I was a member of the Legion, you fought against various fascist organizations such as the Silver Shirts and the Bund and you were called American patriots. But today when we try to fight the red menace we are called "mudslingers," "character assassins," "professional veterans," "un-American fascists" and other wornout red clichés used to smear anyone who fights against them.

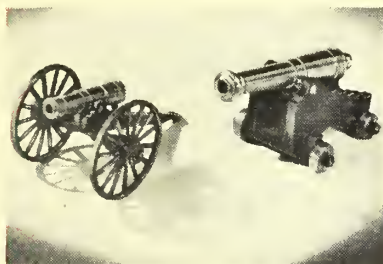
William Redman
East Haven, Conn.

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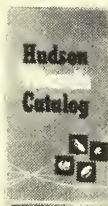
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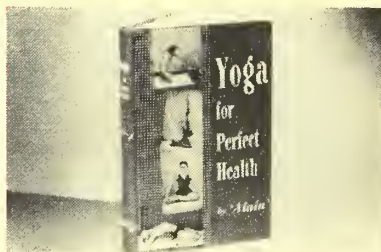
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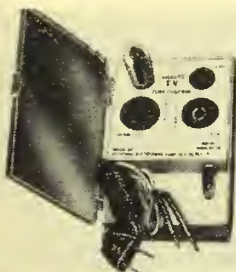


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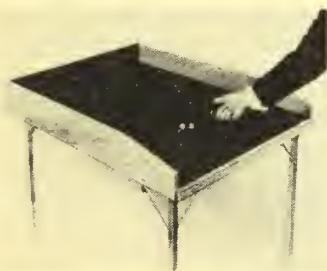
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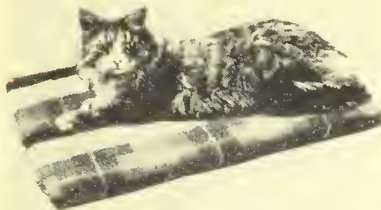


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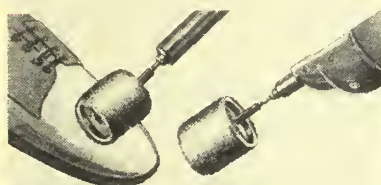


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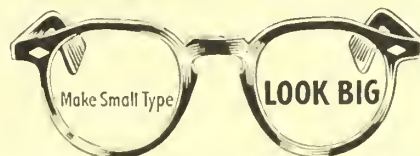
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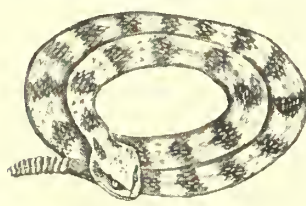
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FLEXIBLE!
LOOKS LIKE
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MORTON'S, Dept. 5-W, WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

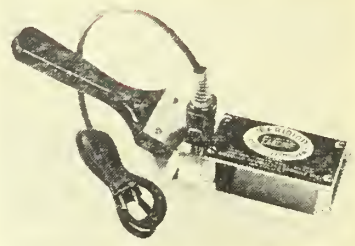
The American Legion



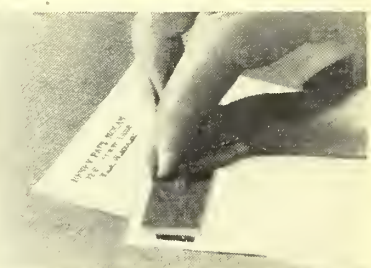
GIANT 12 FT. METEOROLOGICAL BALLOONS are great fun and will open eyes when used to attract attention at openings, fairs, gas stations, etc. Long-lasting neoprene rubber; inflates with gas or air to 12-18 ft. high; new surplus. \$2.50 ppd. Lincoln Products, Dept. AL-9, 380 Lexington Ave., N.Y. 17.



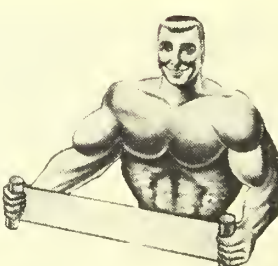
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POCKET PRINTER—Your name and address can be printed on books, checks, envelopes with this three-line pocket printer. 2¼" printer comes with self-inking unit, ready to help you the moment it arrives. Print name. \$1 ppd. Greenland Studios, Dept. AL-9, 3735 N.W. 67th St., Miami Beach 47, Fla.



NEW KARATE muscle builder is designed to improve your health and build your muscles at the same time. It should broaden your shoulders, strengthen the muscles in your back, add inches to your chest and otherwise help you to get into good physical trim. The people that sell it say it does the job if you use it conscientiously just a few minutes every day. Ordinarily \$2.98, it is now \$1.25 ppd. You can order from Home Gym Co., Dept. AL-9, 285 Market Street, Newark, N.J.

First Miniaturized TWO-WAY RADIO! **\$29.95**



each postpaid with batteries Two for \$59.90

SPACEPHONE - FITS IN SHIRT POCKET! Two way walkie-talkie sending and receiving set in the smallest case at the lowest price! Absolutely self-contained, microphone - loud speaker, 9-volt transistor radio battery, transistorized transmitting and receiving sets with the latest miniaturized printed circuitry. U.S. designed and made. Volume control and tuning. Range 1/2 mile up.

Citizen's band NO LICENSE NO EXAMINATION. NO AGE LIMIT. For hunting, boating, fishing, hiking, all sporting uses, farms and ranches. Will operate between vehicles.

Electrosolids Corp. products are now in use on such projects as the Explorer VI Satellite. Spacephone replaces and does the same job as equipment costing from \$114 to \$300 per pair.

TO ORDER: Enclose check, cash or M.O. for postpaid shipment \$5 deposit per unit for C.O.D. 10-day unconditional money back guarantee. Dealer inquires. Calif. res. add 3% state tax.

Electrosolids Corp., 13745 Satcoy Street, Panorama City 15, Calif.

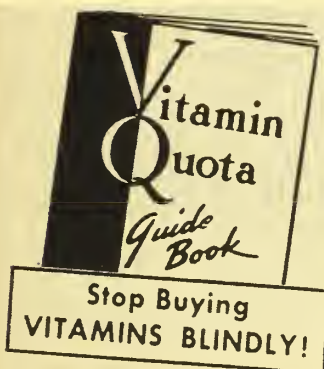


SIX-BLADED CONTOUR SCRAPER removes paint or varnish from tricky contours on moulding, antiques, picture frames, furniture, etc., gets into corners that other scrapers can't reach. 6 steel reversible blades do the job. In Bakelite handle, it's \$2.23 ppd. Larch, Dept. AL-8, 118 East 28th, N.Y. 16.

Shopper



U.S.A. SIGNAL CORPS Field Phones are self-contained, operate off only 2 flashlight batteries! Ring when crank is turned, work up to 5 miles. Expertly reconditioned; canvas carrying case; for home intercoms, clubs, farms, etc. Gov't cost, \$90. Now, \$16.88. Pair, \$33.76. Wire 4' a foot. Shipping chgs. coll. Telephone Supply, Dept. AL-9, 122 East 42, N. Y. 17.



VITAMIN GUIDE BOOK tells how to save money on vitamins. 100 capsules of Vitamin A (25,000 units) are not \$1.75 but only 59¢. 100 tablets of Vitamin C (250 mg.) are not \$2 but only 75¢. These are examples of over 150 freshly-packed, guaranteed-potency vitamins and health aids, available at savings of 50% and more. Send for free Catalog and Vitamin Guide Book to Vitamin-Quota, Dept. A-383, 880 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y., or Dept. A-383, 1125 S. Crenshaw Blvd., Los Angeles 19, Calif.



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Our skilled master craftsmen remodel your old fur coat into a beautiful expensive looking, Paris-inspired cape or stole. Service includes, cleaning, glazing, new lining, new interlining and monogram. You'll be thrilled by your new-fashioned fur. Many styles to choose from.

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HUNTERS! NATIONAL BUCK SCENT TWIN PACK



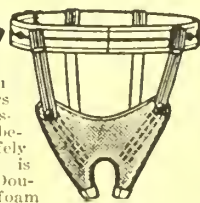
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*No sock emerges with its mate—
He owns plaids, stripes, longs, shorts.
What happens when he sleeps too late?
A rantie game—of sorts.*

— IRENE WARSAW



"That's not the way we serve meatballs in this cafeteria, Renfrow!"

If It Could Only Be!

Now all we need is a credit card for the credit card bills.

— PAT KRAFT

Little Interrogators

They fling me a barrage of challenging queries,

*These curious little entrancers—
I'd gladly answer the questions they ask
If they didn't question my answers.*

— ERNEST BLEVINS

Where To Be Exhibited

MODERN PAINTINGS: Hanging is too good for them.

— EDITH OGUTSCH

Absentee Repartee

*The saddest words of tongue or pen
Are those you didn't think of then.*

— BETTY BILLIPP

Explaining It

An intellectual with socialistic-type leanings was trying to drive home some of his philosophy to his listeners. "What really is the difference between capitalism and socialism?" someone asked him.

He paused contemplatively for a moment but only for a moment. "In capitalism," he

declared staunchly, "man exploits man. In socialism, it's the other way around."

— HAROLD HELFET

Progress And Inflation

Throughout our fair nation the march of inflation

*Helps progress play curious tricks:
What used to cost only ten dollars to buy
Now costs about twenty to fix!*

— S. OMAR BARKER

Not Sparing The Rod

An old timer is a man who remembers when a hairbrush instead of the courts, was used to curb juvenile delinquency.

— DAN BENNETT

Depressing

*He hit a truck
And then a tractor.
His compact car
Is now compacter!*

— ROY V. STEELE

Bad Habit

Two executives were discussing a colleague of theirs. "He has one very bad habit," one fellow observed. "He talks while you're interrupting."

— J. VENEZIALE

No Discount Here

A business man had taken his wife out to dinner when the subject of Christmas

gifts came up. "What would you like, dear," he asked, "a mink scarf, a new car or jewelry?"

"Well, honestly," she answered, "I'd much rather have the money."

"Nothing doing," said her husband decidedly, "I can't get money wholesale."

— ANNA HERBERT

Aloha!

Hawaii: The place where men make passes at gals who wear grasses.

— PHILIP THOMAS

Inside Stuff

(Limericks from the Lobby)

Rugged Treatment

*This scanky linn has, beyond doubt,
So many red carpets about
That they're rolled out with zest
For each incoming guest
And also for those they throw out.*

Included Out

*As one of the stage's sensations
This Star won the men's adulations,
But the hostel was snooty
And barred the blonde beauty
Because she had no reservations.*

— JIM DAVIS

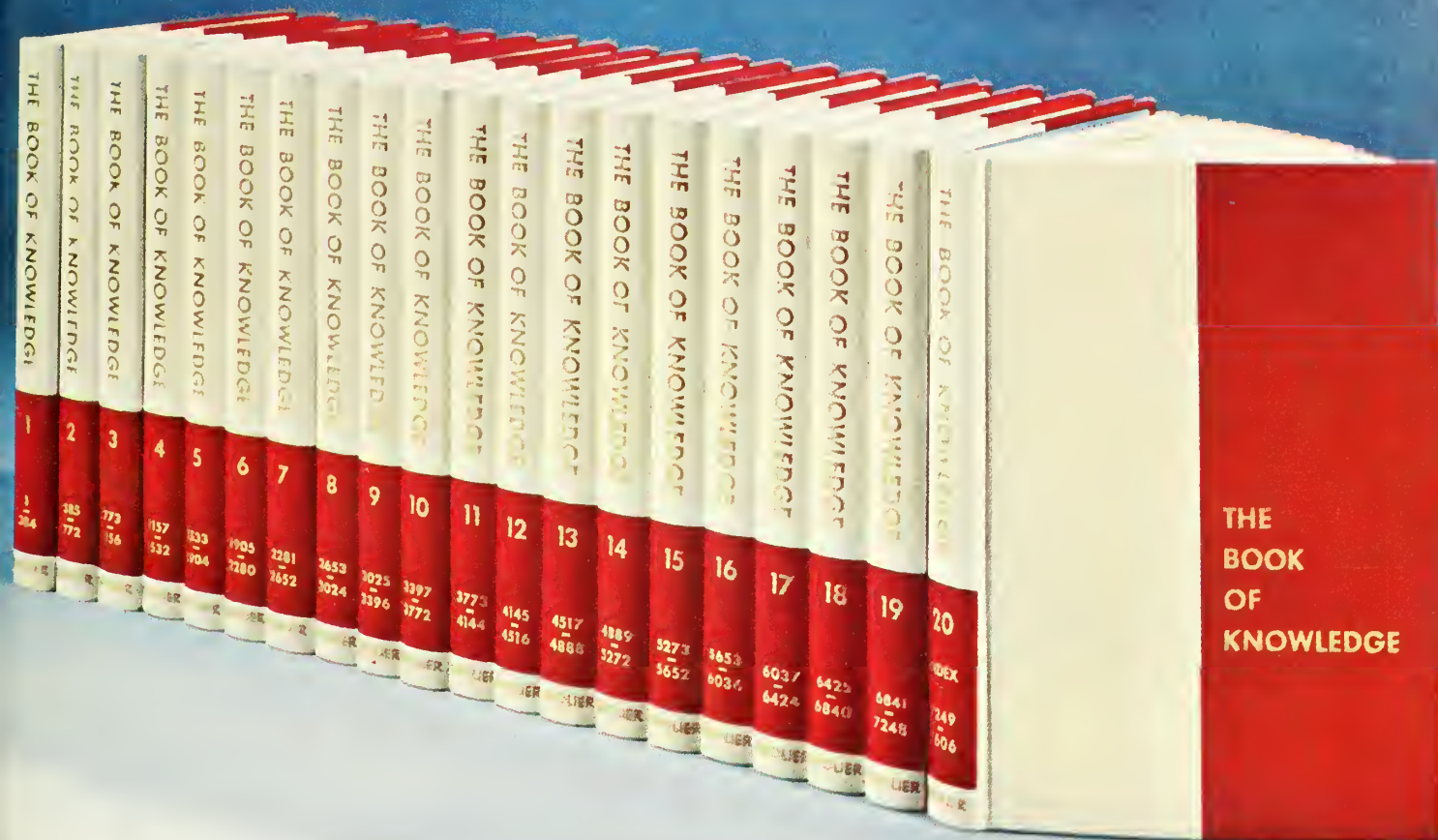
Shop Talk

A fellow walked into the assayer's office in a small mining town and plopped down two big chunks of gold in front of the startled clerk. "Well, don't just stand there," he said, "assay something."

— FRANK P. CUMMINGS



"Olé!"



Why the Book of Knowledge is the world's best encyclopedia for your children

The reason is simple. It is the *only* encyclopedia written the way your child thinks and learns. All the others are arranged in alphabetical order—the way an adult thinks of the world. Whoever heard of a child learning about the world alphabetically? The Book of Knowledge, written by experienced editors and educators who *know* children, arranges related facts and ideas in word and picture form that kids find irresistible.

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